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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

No. 28,837 ** PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, OCTOBER 11-12, 1975 Established 1887

TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: Variable. Temp. 12-8 (54-41). Tomorrow variable. Yesterday's temp. 13-8 (54-46). LONDON: Variable. Temp. 16-8 (61-46). Tomorrow variable. YESTERDAY'S temp. 14-9 (57-48). CHANNEL: Slight to moderate. ROME: Variable. Temp. 22-12 (72-54). NEW YORK: Fair. Temp. 20-12 (68-54). Yesterday's temp. 20-12 (68-55).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER—COMICS PAGE.

Austria	12 S.	Lebanon	£1.25
Belgium	30 B.Fr.	Luxembourg	20 L.Fr.
Denmark	3.50 D.Kr.	Morocco	2.50 Dr.
Eire	16 P.	Netherlands	1.50 Flor.
Finland	2.20 F.M.	Nigeria	50 K.
France	2.50 F	Norway	3 N.Kr.
Germany	1.50 D.M	Portugal	12 Esc.
Great Britain	15 P.	Spain	30 Ptas.
Greece	12 Drs.	Sweden	2.50 S.Kr.
India	Rs. 5	Switzerland	1.70 S.Fr.
Iran	35 Rials	Turkey	T.£8
Italy	300 Lire	U.S Military (Eur.)	$0.35
Israel	I.£ 3.50	Yugoslavia	9 D.

200 Miles Voted by House as Fish Limit

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10 (IHT). —The House of Representatives, brushing aside warnings of international retribution, voted last night to extend U.S. fishing jurisdiction from the current 12 miles to 200 miles out to sea.

The measure was approved 208-101 and sent to the Senate, where the Commerce Committee last month approved a similar bill. The Senate voted last year for the 200-mile limit but that bill never was considered in the House.

To meet administration arguments, the House bill provides that the 200-mile limit would lapse if the United States ratifies a UN fishing treaty. The limit would become effective July 1.

The House bill would still allow foreign fishing but only if fishing stocks are ample and the conditions are negotiated. It would allow the President to impose an import boycott on the products of a country that retaliates against long-distance U.S. fishermen. It would create fishery management zones and charge fees for fishing, with the revenue going for research and fishery management.

The current U.S. limit of 12 miles was declared unilaterally by Congress in 1966. About 20 nations now have seaward limits of 50 miles or more.

In the event the proposed U.S. limit overlaps limits of other countries or their jurisdictions, a boundary would be negotiated. This is especially applicable in the Gulfs of Alaska and Mexico.

President Ford and Secretary of State Henry Kissinger had opposed the unilateral extension to 200 miles, pushing instead for the UN treaty on fisheries.

Backers of the limit said two UN conferences have failed even to approach agreement on fishing limits.

Rep. Joel Pritchard, R-Wash., said that, if Congress did not act soon, "this bill won't have anything to protect."

Fine-Weave Nets

Rep. Gerry Studds, D-Mass., said foreign fishermen in only a decade had swept up so many fish in their fine-weave nets off the New England coast that some species were commercially extinct. Soviet-bloc fishing fleets are accompanied by "factory" ships that process the catch the same day it is netted.

An effort by Rep. Samuel Stratton, D-N.Y., to send the bill back to committee for further consideration on the grounds that it might shut U.S. nuclear submarines and other warships out of the Mediterranean Sea and other critical waters was shouted down.

Strong opposition also came from southern California congressmen, echoing the objections of California-based tuna fishermen who have been fined and whose boats and cargoes have been seized by South American countries that already claim jurisdiction 200 miles out at sea.

Canada Negotiates

SYDNEY, Nova Scotia, Oct. 10 (AP).—Canada expects to win international approval of a 200-mile fishing-control zone and will not make trade-offs in negotiations, External Affairs Minister Allan MacEachren said yesterday.

Canada is negotiating individually with the most active fishing nations, he said, to allow for a smooth transition to the inevitable 200-mile limit.



Associated Press.
Rebel Portuguese soldiers in Oporto fly a red flag at artillery base they occupied.

Lisbon Seeks Ways to Halt Disorders

New Fighting Breaks Out in Oporto

From Wire Dispatches

LISBON, Oct. 10.—Street fighting broke out in the northern industrial city of Oporto today as the Cabinet and the all-military Supreme Council of the Revolution met here in the capital to discuss ways of curbing the political and military disorders that have been sweeping Portugal.

Hospital spokesmen said that at least seven persons were injured in the Oporto clashes, two of them with gunshot wounds, after the headquarters of a Communist splinter group was attacked by a crowd that military authorities believed to consist of *members of a rival Maoist group.*

Meanwhile, the Socialists held a major rally in central Oporto that attracted tens of thousands who shouted their support of the sixth provisional government and of attempts to restore military discipline by cracking down on rebellious, far-leftist troops.

An Oporto rally held at the same time, under sponsorship of the Communist party and groups further to the left, drew a smaller crowd. It broke up early as the demonstrators moved to an artillery post occupied since Tuesday by mutinous troops.

The artillery post, on Oporto's outskirts, has been the scene of violent clashes between pro-government and anti-government *demonstrators supporting the rebellious troops.*

The garrison of the 800-man artillery regiment was occupied by members of a leftist-controlled military drivers school, with the support of artillerymen, after the school was ordered closed by the northern district commander. The school shutdown order was part of the government's apparent campaign to restore military discipline by purging extreme leftists in the armed forces.

As it met today with the Cabinet, the revolutionary council was reported split between its new centrist majority, which was said to be urging stiff measures against challenges to public order, and leftist officers willing to let rebellion run its course.

The Cabinet charged today that there is an escalating campaign to bring down the three-week-old government.

The Communist party, in a communiqué carried in its weekly publication Avante, said that Portuguese leftists have launched a counteroffensive against their foes.

The Popular Democrats, junior partners in Premier Jose Pinheiro de Azevedo's Cabinet, said that the rapid restoration of military discipline was indispensable if the government was to be effective. They said that their party would back a government decree of a state of emergency.

The party accused the Communists of building tension and spreading disorder.

The Communists denounced what they called alarmist and divisive maneuvers by the Popular Democratic party. They attributed the trouble to the government's turn to the right, which they said had created "an extraordinarily tense situation in Oporto, Lisbon and generally all over the country."

Without naming names, a Cabinet statement called attention to an "escalation of political acts... aiming at the government's fall, before it has even been able to govern."

U.S. Aid Said Set

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10 (AP). —The Ford administration is planning an $80-million aid program for Portugal, most of it for economic development and for airlifting refugees from war-ravaged Angola, Portuguese Foreign Minister Ernesto Melo Antunes said today.

Emerging from a meeting with Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, Maj. Antunes said that about $35 million is the sum contemplated for each of those two aid projects. He added that the U.S. government would also help finance a Portuguese purchase of a Boeing 747 jetliner for use in the Angola repatriation program.

He indicated that smaller sums would be provided for other projects, which he did not identify.

Maj. Antunes said that in an earlier meeting he expressed to President Ford Lisbon's appreciation for the support the U.S. government has shown for the efforts which the present regime has made to establish true democracy in Portugal.

Maj. Antunes declined comment on recent reports that the CIA has been financing Portuguese Socialists in their struggle for power with Communist elements.

Franco Shifts Military Aides, Replaces Civil Guard Chief

From Wire Dispatches

MADRID, Oct. 10.—In a shake-up of military and police commanders, Generalissimo Francisco Franco today named a conservative as head of the Civil Guards, the force responsible for order in rural areas.

Gen. Franco also named new commanders for four of Spain's nine military regions and appointed a new liaison officer between himself and the armed forces.

Although the appointments were described as routine by government sources, they occurred at a time of political tension marked by terrorist activity and a rightist backlash.

The changes were approved by Gen. Franco after a meeting with the Cabinet of Premier Carlos Arias Navarro.

The government decreed no new measures against the terrorist attacks. Neither did it announce a new policy on trials for those accused of killing policemen.

Named to head the Civil Guard, the principal target of an assassination campaign by Basque nationalists, was Lt. Gen. Angel Campano, the commander of the Madrid Military District.

Gen. Campano's predecessor as chief of the Civil Guards, Gen. Jose Vega Rodriguez, was named commander of the military region of Valladolid.

Gen. Campano was succeeded in his Madrid post by Lt. Gen. Felix Alvarez Arenas, commander of the southern Seville region. The shuffle also put new military commanders in Seville and La Coruna.

Lt. Gen. Ernesto Galiano, the La Coruna commander, was picked by Gen. Franco to be his top military aide. The job is considered one of the most influential in the army.

Gen. Campano, 60, was moved into his new command after members of the Civil Guards had participated in demonstrations against the government, which some rightists consider too soft. At a funeral of a Civil Guard slain by terrorists, guards in uniform jostled Cabinet ministers and kicked their cars shouting for "justice."

Gen. Campano, a Civil War
(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

After Senate Clears Force

Israel Signs Sinai Pact, Yields Oil Installation

From Wire Dispatches

JERUSALEM, Oct. 10.—Israel today signed the last document of the second-stage Sinai accord with Egypt and began putting the pact into effect.

The signing ceremony, at the headquarters of the United Nations peace forces in Jerusalem, took place about seven hours after the U.S. Senate approved sending 200 U.S. civilians to operate early-warning stations in the Mitla and Gidi Passes in the Sinai.

Under the agreement and its accompanying bilateral accords, Israel is to pull back its forces in the Sinai and return the Abu Rudeis oil field to Egypt. Egypt is to open the Suez Canal to Israeli cargoes.

The stationing of U.S. technicians at early-warning stations in the Sinai passes was requested by both Israel and Egypt as a condition for approving the agreement.

Refusal to Sign

The accord was initialed by Israel and Egypt on Sept. 1. Egypt signed the pact on Sept. 22 but Israel refused to sign it until after Congress had acted.

Officials at the Ras Sudar oil field on the Gulf of Suez, about 25 miles south of Suez City, handed over control of the installation to U.S. technicians from the Mobil Oil Co., acting on behalf of General Petroleum of Egypt.

Egyptian oil men are expected to move in when the Israeli military leaves the area next month.

Five minutes before the turnover ceremony was to begin at Ras Sudar Israel completed loading 2,000 tons of crude oil onto the Liberian tanker Sirius, its last shipment from the occupied Egyptian fields. Fifty-two tons more had been pumped into a tanker truck.

"They just informed me a few minutes ago that this would be the last trip," said the truck driver, who was ferrying the crude oil to Israel's Negev Desert capital of Beersheba for storage.

Suez Cargoes

A government official said Israel-bound cargoes would begin moving through the Suez Canal before the end of the month.

Avraham Kidron, the director-general of the Israeli Foreign Ministry, and Maj. Gen. Heral Shafir, chief of the army general staff, smiled and joked with reporters as they signed four copies of the protocol and four copies of a five-page set of maps detailing Israeli withdrawals from a 2,000-square-mile area in the Sinai.

Lt. Gen. Ensio Siilasvuo of Finland, the commander of UN forces in the Middle East, signed for the world organization. A spokesman said the general would go to Cairo Sunday to deliver a copy to Egyptian officials.

"I have been assured by the prime minister of Israel that the delay in signing the documents will not affect the timetable for the implementation of the agreement as expressed in the protocol," Gen. Siilasvuo said.

Policy Changes

The pact includes a number of Egyptian policy changes, including lifting the ban on Israeli cargoes in the Suez Canal.

"There is no doubt that such cargoes will arrive before the end of the month," Mr. Kidron said later.

The protocol calls for Egypt to take over Ras Sudar on Nov. 16 and for Israel to withdraw completely from the area delineated under the accord by Feb. 22 of next year.

Israel is scheduled to evacuate the richer Abu Rudeis oil field, 60 miles south of Ras Sudar, by Nov. 30.

Egypt Welcomes Action

CAIRO, Oct. 10 (Reuters).—U.S. congressional approval to send the 200 U.S. technicians to operate the Sinai early-warning stations was welcomed in official circles here today as an indication that Washington is determined to help achieve peace in the Middle East.

Observers here believe Egypt's recovery of the rich Sinai oil fields will boost its ailing economy, almost drained by huge military expenditures of more than $2 billion since 1967.

The oil fields produce about 4.5 million tons of crude annually.
(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)



United Press International.
Israeli officials sign the last document of the Sinai accord in Jerusalem ceremony.

Removal of Soviet Ban Studied

Ford Lifts Poland Grain Embargo

From Wire Dispatches

DETROIT, Oct. 10.—President Ford today announced the lifting of the U.S. embargo on grain sales to Poland because of record crop forecasts.

At a press conference in this city, which has a large Polish-American population, Mr. Ford said that negotiations are continuing with Poland and the Soviet Union on a long-term agreement "and we hope to conclude an agreement in the very near future."

Although he did not lift the U.S. embargo on sales to Russia, Mr. Ford indicated that the question remains under study.

Last month, President Ford—while seeking to negotiate a long-term grain agreement with Russia—extended the moratorium on Soviet sales to quell a labor-union threat to embargo Soviet shipments.

When questioned about the grain-oil negotiations in Moscow, Mr. Ford said the Russians are in a better bargaining position on *petroleum.* "They have the commodity and we want it," he said. "They have a better bargaining position."

A Bargaining Weapon

He said he had not removed the embargo on grain sales to Russia because the ban gives the United States a bargaining weapon.

"We have the grain," Mr. Ford said, "we want a five-year or longer term [of sales], we want good arrangements and I think we are coming close . . ."

He said he believes it is "within the realm of possibility" that an agreement on oil and grain sales will be reached by Wednesday.

Earlier this year, Poland purchased about 1.9 million metric tons of grain, about double its normal purchase. Reports circulated that the Communist-bloc country wanted to buy an additional 2 million to 3 million tons of grain, primarily wheat and corn.

In Washington, the Agriculture Department said today that U.S. farmers are producing record corn and wheat crops this year.

Corn production now is expected to total 5.74 billion bushels, 23 per cent above last year's disappointing harvest and 1 per cent more than indicated a month ago.

A wheat crop of almost 2.14 billion bushels was indicated, an increase of 19 per cent from last year. The new estimate, based on an Oct. 1 survey, was up slightly from the September forecast.

Soybean production was estimated at 1.47 billion bushels, 19 per cent more than last year and 2 per cent above last month's forecast.

Department officials estimate that exports will take about 60 per cent of this year's wheat crop, 50 per cent of the soybeans and about 25 per cent of the corn.

The officials said that the new harvests are large enough to meet all export and domestic requirements and allow a modest *buildup of reserves by the time* farmers have next year's crops ready.

The thriving export sales—to countries in addition to Russia and its trading partners—have put further pressure on retail food prices, but the Agriculture Department said that the effects will not be great. For all of this year, according to department economists, retail food prices will go up 9 per cent, compared with a rise of 14.5 per cent in each of the last two years.

On an internal political matter, Mr. Ford said that he is "delighted" to see that former President Richard Nixon's health is improving but declined to say what he would do if Mr. Nixon asked to campaign for him next year.

"He has not done it and I've seen no indication that he might," the President said.

Mr. Ford said he had talked to Mr. Nixon by telephone when he was in California several weeks ago.

Veto Threat

At a news conference last night in Washington, Mr. Ford emphatically said that he would definitely veto any permanent tax-reduction measure unless Congress tied it to a cut in federal spending.

Rather than combating recession, Mr. Ford said, his tax-cut proposal was directed at restructuring the tax system so that reduced taxes would benefit most directly those whose incomes fall between $8,000 and $25,000 a year.

At the same time, the President said that his request for a $20-billion reduction in the anticipated 1977 fiscal year budget was meant to stop "tremendous growth in federal spending."

On other matters in the half-
(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Military Council To Rule in Ghana

ACCRA, Ghana, Oct. 10 (Reuters).—Ghana's Supreme Military Council, headed by chief of state Kutu Acheampong, has taken over as the West African country's top legislative and administrative body, according to a decree published here today.

The military council replaces the National Redemption Council composed of Supreme Military Council members, state commissioners appointed by the council and commanders of the 1st and 2d Infantry Brigades.

The council has also retired 11 commissioners, including its only civilian.

Algiers Accepts Armed Refugees

From Wire Dispatches

BUENOS AIRES, Oct. 10.—Latin-American refugees, rushing to the airport to catch a flight to Algiers after freeing their five remaining hostages here tonight, missed their plane, but officials quickly arranged to put them on another flight.

The refugees had seized the offices of the United Nations High Commission for Refugees here three days ago.

Earlier, in Geneva, High Commissioner Prince Sadruddin Ali Khan announced that a peaceful solution had been found to the incident, which began Wednesday when refugees, complaining about the slowness with which political fugitives from Chile were being resettled, occupied the Buenos Aires offices of the commission and seized 14 officials.

Nine of the staff, including eight women, were later released, but the refugees—the commission said there were nine—detained five hostages, including the Swiss head of the office, and demanded to be taken out of the country. Prince Sadruddin said Algeria had agreed to give temporary asylum to the nine refugees and eight members of their families.

Sakharov Regards Peace Prize as Weapon in Fight for Human Dignity

By Peter Osnos

MOSCOW, Oct. 10 (WP).—When jubilant friends arrived last night to tell Andrei Sakharov that he had been awarded the Nobel Peace Prize, the physicist's first thought was that it might somehow help in his efforts to gain an amnesty for all Soviet political prisoners.

It was a characteristically self-effacing reaction from a man who gave up the prestige, security and comfort accorded brilliant scientists here to wage a perilous campaign for human rights and tolerance. Quickly, Mr. Sakharov scribbled a short statement:

"I hope," he said, "that this will be good for political prisoners in our country. I hope it will support the struggle for human rights in which I took part. I think that this award is not only a recognition of my personal services, but also of all those who fight for human rights . . . for freedom of belief and especially those who have paid the high price of their personal freedom."

For nearly a decade now, Mr. Sakharov has endured the ignominies of official Soviet disapproval to pursue the dictates of a conscience that has given him extraordinary courage. From a mind that once produced the theoretical laws of controlled nuclear fusion—the basis of the hydrogen bomb—have come scores of appeals for justice and compassion.

Sitting in a threadbare sweater and slippers at a battered desk in a cramped Moscow apartment, Mr. Sakharov has used his understanding of the nuclear hazards he helped create to ask the great powers to reconcile their differences.

But détente, Mr. Sakharov believes fervently, without individual dignity and freedom is a sham.

And so, aside from essays addressed to all mankind, Mr. Sakharov almost daily has issued short statements on behalf of Soviet citizens in trouble, friends and strangers, whose challenges to the state in some area of human rights have incurred Kremlin anger.

This morning, as Western reporters crowded around him at home, Mr. Sakharov again spoke out in defense of Sergei Kovalov, a biologist, and Andrei Tverdokhlebov, an engineer. Both are *members of the tiny Soviet chap*ter of the worldwide civil liberties organization Amnesty International and they have been in jail for months awaiting trial on charges of anti-Soviet agitation.

"I hope," Mr. Sakharov said, "that this time my appeal will finally reach the highest levels of Soviet power."

In that wish, he is not likely to be disappointed. Every word and action of the physicist is doubtless being scrutinized in the Kremlin as the leadership tries to decide how to handle a political and public relations problem as sensitive as any they have faced in recent years.

Two months ago, Communist party leader Leonid Brezhnev joined in Helsinki with the leaders of other European countries, the United States and Canada in signing a document on security and cooperation that contains provisions to improve humanitarian contacts between East and West.

That document was originally
(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Tass Condemns Sakharov Award as 'Counter to Interests of Peace'

MOSCOW Oct. 10 (WP).—The Soviet news agency Tass tonight denounced the awarding of the Nobel Peace Prize to physicist Andrei Sakharov and said that, "far from meeting the interests of peace," the award "is running counter to such interests."

This first official reaction to yesterday's announcement by the Nobel committee gave no indication whether Mr. Sakharov would be permitted to accept the prize or to travel to Norway for the ceremony Dec. 10.

The Soviet people learned of the award tonight when the government newspaper Izvestia reprinted a critical article from the French Communist daily L'Humanité, which branded the Nobel award as a "prize for anti-Sovietism."

["I'm awfully sorry to hear about this," Mr. Sakharov said to UPI after the L'Humanité article was transmitted. "The article in my opinion seemed to be unreasonable and not logical."

[He said he thought the attack was "a conditioned reflex action of our propaganda and it cannot be analyzed from a reasonable point of view."]

Tass's attack was carried by the agency's service for foreigners and there was no immediate indication as to whether it too would be carried in newspapers. In any case, neither the French reprint nor the Tass commentary can be considered authoritative—although the speed with which they were distributed is not a hopeful sign for Mr. Sakharov.

The Tass article, written by political commentator Yuri Kornilov, said: "Sakharov urged bourgeois leaders to seek 'political concessions' from the Soviet Union, comes out against expansion of international economic ties and against relaxation of international tensions.

"In short, he repeats what is said by anti-Communist propaganda."

The article also asserts that it is "no secret" that the Nobel Peace Prize in recent years has become an "object of frank political speculation."

Wide Agenda Set Next Month

6 Industrialized Nations Slate Economic Summit in France

By Jim Hoagland

PARIS, Oct. 10 (WP).—The French government announced today that it has reached agreement with the United States, Britain, West Germany, Italy and Japan to hold an economic summit conference here next month.

The heads of state of the six major industrial nations will meet from Nov. 15 to 17 to discuss "ways of promoting world economic recovery, trade and monetary policy" and energy matters, the official French announcement said.

This description of the conference represented a significant enlargement of the scope of France's original proposal for a summit. President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing's government previously sought a conference limited to international monetary reform and a return to fixed exchange rates in world money markets and commerce.

Narrow Focus

The Ford administration, which continues to back the floating exchange rate system adopted in March, 1973, had been reluctant to endorse a conference with a narrow monetary focus.

The French announcement, made after a private meeting last week in New York of representatives of all the countries except Italy, also hinted that the meeting next month could have a role in the development of a more unified approach by the industrialized nations toward oil and other raw-material exporting states.

A raw materials producers-consumers conference is tentatively scheduled for Paris in December and the United States has strongly urged oil importers to agree on a unified approach to the bargaining over the "new world economic order" that many Third-World countries and France have endorsed.

Next month's six-nation conference "will permit an informal and thorough exchange of views on problems of common interest, ways of resolving them and the establishment of constructive cooperation," the French statement noted. "Relations with other developed and developing countries" will also be discussed.

Despite the comprehensive context set for the talks by the French announcement, senior economic sources here predicted that the continuing disagreement between Paris and Washington on the exchange rate issue will dominate much of the conference.

Coordinated Policies

The French are also expected to stress the need for coordinated reflationary economic policies to combat the world economic recession, despite U.S. and West German sentiment that they have taken enough anti-recession measures.

The six leaders "recognize the importance the development of their economies has for each other and for the rest of the world," the communiqué said. "They believe they have the duty to consult with each other to insure a continuing growth of their own economies" and greater global prosperity.

The announcement did not say where the talks will be held but the most likely spot seems to be Rambouillet, 50 kilometers southwest of Paris.

Ford Welcomes Talks

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10 (IHT).—State Department counselor Helmut Sonnenfeldt, asked today if the United States was less than enthusiastic about the meeting, replied: "I think that's not the case. The President welcomes this."

Asked if the conference plans reflected an economic crisis, Mr. Sonnenfeldt said: "There is not an air of crisis about it. I think there is an air of satisfaction. . ."

Neither Mr. Sonnenfeldt nor presidential Press Secretary Ron Nessen would say whether Mr. Ford plans to visit other European nations during the trip.

Mr. Sonnenfeldt, one of Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's closest aides, said that each leader will be accompanied only by two aides.

Mr. Ford's lieutenants in the discussion will be Mr. Kissinger and Treasury Secretary William Simon, Mr. Sonnenfeldt said.



Associated Press.

A sanitation worker in Beirut sweeps uncollected garbage into a pile for burning in the midst of Lebanese fighting.

Lebanese Leaders Express Optimism but Fighting Continues

BEIRUT, Oct. 10 (AP).—Officials expressed optimism today about chances of ending the three-week-old round of factional battles in Lebanon, but fighting continued widespread here in the capital.

"We're moving from the stage of announcements to the stage of action," Interior Minister Camille Chamoun said after meeting with Palestine guerrilla leader Yassir Arafat, who came from Damascus to help direct security operations. "During the next 24 hours we hope this present situation will end," Mr. Chamoun added, referring to clashes between the militias of leftist Moslems and rightist Christians.

Toll Since April

Premier Rashid Karami expressed Lebanese approval of Kuwait's proposal for a meeting of Arab foreign ministers to discuss this country's internal strife.

Despite the hopeful statements, no new security measures were visible in the streets. Sporadic machine-gun battles, sniper fire and bomb blasts continued in Beirut through the night.

Police sources said that 25 persons were killed and more than 50 wounded during citywide fighting today, raising the casualty toll for three weeks of clashes to about 500 dead and 1,100 wounded.

In a clash near Tripoli, Moslems accompanied by Palestinian guerrillas killed 16 Christians and wounded 17.

Arab League Invitation

CAIRO, Oct. 10 (UPI).—The Arab League secretariat today invited the foreign ministers of its 20 member states to meet here Wednesday to consider ways of ending sectarian warfare in Lebanon, a league spokesman said.

He said that Premier Karami has agreed to the emergency meeting.

Israel Signs Sinai Accord, Yields Facility

(Continued from Page 1)

from which Egypt is expected to earn about $300 million.

Congressional approval to send the technicians to Sinai was regarded by observers as increasing the credibility of Washington's Middle East policy.

The observers predicted it would also contribute to the success of President Anwar Sadat's visit to the United States, due to begin on Oct. 26.

The Egyptian President is expected to urge the U.S. administration to begin negotiating a second-stage Syrian-Israeli disengagement agreement on the Golan Heights.

Senate Vote Is 76-18

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10 (NYT).—The Senate voted decisively last night, 76 to 18, to approve using the civilian technicians to help monitor the Israeli-Egyptian disengagement agreement.

Since the House of Representatives passed an identical joint resolution Wednesday night, no further congressional action is needed. The administration-sponsored resolution was sent to the White House for President Ford to sign.

The most prominent opponent of the measure was Majority Leader Mike Mansfield of Montana, who yesterday argued that Congress was making the same "mistake" it did in 1964 when it approved the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution, approving military action in Vietnam.

Sen. Hubert Humphrey, D-Minn., the bill's floor manager, in a rebuttal said that trying to compare the two actions was "not only trying to compare apples and radishes, but rabbits with rhinoceroses." He said the Tonkin Resolution, which he supported at the time, had been "a mistake" because it led to greater military involvement, while the current resolution was actually a move toward peace, supported by both the Egyptians and Israelis.

The most outspoken critics—Sen. Dick Clark, D-Iowa, and Sen. Joseph Biden jr., D-Del.—centered their attacks on collateral agreements made by Mr. Kissinger, pledging the United States to certain actions in the political, economic, energy and military fields to aid Israel and, to a lesser extent, Egypt.

Swiss Advise The World of Army Games

BERN, Oct. 10 (AP).—Switzerland told the United States, Canada and all of Europe today it will conduct maneuvers in northwestern Switzerland Nov. 10-18.

Advance notice of the war games went to all governments that signed the Helsinki declaration on security and cooperation in Europe through Switzerland's embassies in 32 European countries, Washington and Ottawa, the government announced.

The Swiss advised that 40,000 men, 5,800 trucks, 300 tanks and 200 horses will participate in the maneuvers in the area of Schaffhausen-Winterthur-St. Gall near the West German border.

Yugoslavs Fear a Soviet Pact Revives Brezhnev Doctrine

By Dusko Doder

BELGRADE, Oct. 10 (WP).—Yugoslavs voiced concern today over the recently concluded Soviet-East German treaty by strongly suggesting that it had resurrected the so-called Brezhnev doctrine of limited sovereignty for East European countries.

A cautiously written commentary in the Belgrade daily Politika said that the treaty, signed in Moscow Tuesday, asserted the notion of a special character of relations between socialist countries and pledged the two sides to "undertake necessary measures for the defense and protection of the historic achievement of socialism [and] security and independence of both countries."

It was precisely this concept that Leonid Brezhnev, the Soviet Communist party leader, used to justify the 1968 Warsaw Pact invasion of Czechoslovakia. At the time, Mr. Brezhnev argued that it was the "duty" of all Warsaw Pact countries to defend "socialist gains" in any member-nation where these are threatened.

Renunciation Noted

The Brezhnev doctrine provoked widespread criticism in Europe and the Soviet leader, during his speech at last summer's European security conference in Helsinki, used terminology that could have been interpreted as a renunciation of the principles of limited sovereignty for socialist states.

In his Helsinki speech, Mr. Brezhnev said that the major accomplishment of the summit meeting was that "no one should try to dictate to other peoples, on the basis of foreign policy considerations of one kind or another, the manner in which they manage their internal affairs. It is only the people of each given state and no one else that has the sovereign right to resolve its internal affairs and establish its internal laws."

Today's Politika commentary notes that the preparedness of the two parties to take all measures necessary to "defend and protect" achievements of socialism and their mutual security is contained in a provision separate from a paragraph that deals with possible foreign threats to the two sides and their readiness to extend each other all necessary assistance, including military.

"If one were to find a common explanation for this," the paper said, "the signatories of the bilateral agreement, who are otherwise linked by the Warsaw Pact, by economic, political and other organizations, are now entering into the phase of détente and cooperation with . . . a clearly formulated understanding that their strategic perspective can only lie in an ever firmer unity of the already existing type and in integration of the entire area of state relations."

Yugoslavia, a nonaligned, socialist country, strongly denounced the invasion of Czechoslovakia. The Brezhnev doctrine continues to feed fears here that it could be used in the future against this country. Romania, which is a Warsaw Pact member, also rejected the doctrine because of similar fears. Romania was the only pact member that refused to take part in the invasion.

Belgian Papers Costlier

BRUSSELS, Oct. 10 (Reuters).—Belgian newspapers will cost an extra two francs (5.1 cents) beginning Monday because of increased labor and material expenses, the Association of Newspaper Publishers said today.

Prize Is Seen As a Weapon By Sakharov

(Continued from Page 1)

proposed by the Russians 20 years ago. Were they now to block Mr. Sakharov from traveling to Norway to receive his prize, it seems certain that the Kremlin leadership would be accused abroad of repudiating its recent pledges.

Mr. Sakharov today credited the Helsinki conference with creating a spirit of greater public awareness and concern about human rights that his award is meant to symbolize. "I do not think it was accidental," he said, "that it was possible to make such an award this year and not before."

This morning, Viggo Lange, a first secretary at the Norwegian Embassy here, arrived at Mr. Sakharov's apartment with a bouquet of roses and a letter from the ambassador promising to do all he could to expedite the physicist's journey to Oslo.

The short letter was the first official notification to Mr. Sakharov of the prize—his friends had learned of it from Western radio broadcasts—and he was moved. Rising from his chair to accept the note, he stood straighter than he usually does, without the slouch that often makes him seem weary and older than his 54 years.

Mr. Sakharov assured Mr. Lange that he would take "all the concrete steps necessary" to be in Oslo Dec. 10 for the ceremony.

The Russians have always shown relative caution in dealing with Mr. Sakharov, initially because of his eminence as a scientist and his contribution to the country's military strength and, later, because of his international reputation for humanism.

He has never been ousted from his membership in the Soviet Academy of Sciences (which provides him a regular income) and, at the height of a publicity campaign against him in the Soviet press two years ago, a newspaper remarked that the physicist need not worry because "not a hair on his head will be touched."

Strictly speaking, that has been true but pressure on his family and friends has mounted.

Today, with excitement showing through his usual reserve, Mr. Sakharov said he wanted to concentrate on the possibilities for change that his award signified, rather than on the dismal past.

"This is a very important step in the pursuit of real détente," he said. "It is not an act of challenge to the Soviet leadership. It is a test of peaceful coexistence."

Franco Picks New Head of Civil Guards

(Continued from Page 1)

hero and a volunteer who fought with Nazi Germany on the Russian front in World War II, warned in a recent speech that "the army is of the people and for the people, but not for a people in subversion."

Officials said that the changes had nothing to do with the arrests yesterday of three dissident army officers in Barcelona. Official accounts have discounted the arrests as unimportant and not indicative of genuine unrest within the armed forces.

In a move to show support for police and the army, about 7,000 rightists in Barcelona held the second pro-army rally in 24 hours. Tens of thousands turned out yesterday for a similar show of strength in the Mediterranean coastal city of Valencia.

In France, a group claiming to represent the separatist Basque ETA assumed responsibility for a bomb attack on a Civil Guard vehicle Sunday which killed three and injured two in northern Spain. The group also called on all government and local officials in the Basque country to resign before the end of the year "or endure all the consequences."

Dutch Envoy's Return

THE HAGUE, Oct. 10 (UPI).—The Netherlands said today that the Dutch ambassador to Spain, recalled last month to protest the executions of five revolutionaries in Spain, would return to his post shortly.

A Foreign Ministry statement said the ambassador "was instructed, upon his arrival in Madrid, to explain to the Spanish government once again the Dutch views and feelings regarding the execution of the death sentences."

The Foreign Ministry also said that the government has apologized to Madrid for the arson attack against the Spanish Embassy immediately following the executions.

Czech Minister Shift

PRAGUE, Oct. 10 (UPI).—Czech Education Minister Josef Havlin has been shifted from his position and appointed secretary of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist party, the Czechoslovak news agency, CTK, reported.

Ford Clears Poles' Grain

(Continued from Page 1)

hour session with reporters, Mr. Ford said he has canceled a planned trip to Louisville, Ky., next week because security advisers warned him of "some turmoil" over the inauguration there of court-ordered busing to integrate the public schools.

Mr. Ford, in a televised address Tuesday night, proposed the enactment next year of $11 billion in new tax reductions and continuation, with major changes, of the $17-billion anti-recession tax cuts devised by Congress in March.

Mr. Ford said that his support for the tax reduction would be contingent on a commitment now by the Congress to hold federal spending below $395 billion in the fiscal year beginning Oct. 1 of next year.

The President last night refused to accept the contention of senior members of Congress that it was impossible for them to make a firm commitment now on the scope of the 1977 budget.

He said that members of Congress "would learn from history" if they checked precedents established in combined tax and spending reduction measures in 1967 and 1968.

Earlier, in a speech marking the 200th anniversary of the Navy, Mr. Ford seemed to all but exempt the Pentagon from spending cuts.

No item in the budget was more essential than defense spending, he told an audience standing in a drizzle at the Washington Navy Yard.

Defense Quits Trial Of Ecuador Officers

QUITO, Ecuador, Oct. 10 (Reuters).—A group of 37 military officers accused of taking part in an unsuccessful rebellion against the Ecuadorian government last month were left without a defense lawyer yesterday.

A defense lawyer appointed by the government said in a written statement: "I will never take part in a farce aimed at punishing my companions in arms." Four other lawyers withdrew Tuesday saying they did not accept the legal status of the court.

Concorde Set for Duty

PARIS, Oct. 10 (Reuters).—The French government today certified the Concorde supersonic airliner as airworthy, clearing the way for the Anglo-French plane to begin scheduled commercial service on Jan. 21.

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Wins Tories' Accolade

Mrs. Thatcher Vows to Lead Britain 'Back' to Capitalism

BLACKPOOL, England, Oct. 10 (Reuters).—Mrs. Margaret Thatcher, leader of the opposition Conservative party, today rejected compromises with socialism and pledged to restore a capitalist Britain.

"Britain and socialism are not the same thing; as long as I have health and strength they never will be," she told 3,000 cheering delegates in a speech concluding the party's annual conference here.

Mrs. Thatcher said that Britain should regain confidence in private enterprise and that Western capital should speak up for its methods and values.

Rejecting theories that Britain's economic troubles represent a crisis for capitalism, she declared: "It is not a crisis of capitalism but of socialism." She asserted: "Our problem is not that we have too little socialism, but too much."

She accused the Labor government of causing record unemployment and inflation and of pushing public spending to record levels.

Mrs. Thatcher said that she wanted to heal the wounds of a divided nation and she called for Parliament to take a strong stand against trade unions, which, she said, threaten to take away its authority.

Break With Past

Mrs. Thatcher's speech—and the five-minute ovation that followed it—signified a break with the recent past of the Conservative party under former Prime Minister Edward Heath, whom Mrs. Thatcher ousted from the party leadership eight months ago.

Her speech was considered to mark an end to middle-road policies under which some Conservatives began to see themselves as social democrats, ready to capture the middle ground from the Labor party, which is under strong leftist influence.

Mrs. Thatcher today tied her party firmly to its traditional principles of free enterprise and to the ideals of full capitalism. "The way to recovery is profits," she said.

Her leadership had been questioned in a party unhappily in opposition after losing two elections last year under Mr. Heath. But developments during the four-day meeting, and especially her reception today, undoubtedly confirmed Mrs. Thatcher's hold on Tory reins.

But on an occasion that was considered a personal triumph for her, Mrs. Thatcher also used her speech to praise previous Conservative leaders. She said that Mr. Heath had brilliantly led Britain into Europe in 1973. This was viewed as an olive branch to the former leader, who is believed to be unreconciled to the party's change of leadership and its shift to the right.

A 'Moral Crusade' Against Collectivism

By Bernard Weinraub

BLACKPOOL, England, Oct. 10 (NYT).—The more than 3,000 Conservative party members gathered here have moved substantially to the right in a bid to get control of the government for their party's new leaders.

The mood of the meeting in this seaside resort has been set by a succession of speakers, votes and comments that have placed the party on an unmistakable rightward course.

The new version of what has been called rightist Tory radicalism emerged Tuesday, the first day of the meeting. Sir Keith Joseph, the policy-maker for Mrs. Thatcher, was given a standing ovation after warning Conservatives against trying to occupy "the middle ground."

"The trouble with the middle ground," he said, "is that we do not choose it or shape it. It is shaped for us by the extremists. The more extreme to the left, the more to the left is the middle ground. It is a will-o'-the-wisp which we follow at our peril."

Wilson, Heath Lumped

Other speakers furiously denounced the socialist program of Prime Minister Harold Wilson and, by implication, the moderate policies of Mr. Heath.

To fevered applause, a delegate said that the party's future lay in a revival "of the almost forgotten but basic faiths of old-fashioned Toryism."

Daphne Preston, chairman of the Conservative Political Center's advisory committee, cried: "We must get the government back on our back!"

Paul Marland, a parliamentary candidate from West Gloucestershire, demanded: "Stop featherbedding the idle. Reward effort and initiative. Stop this seeming inevitable slide to the left. Our liberty is being continually eroded in the name of equality."

And Michael Heseltine, a former cabinet minister, said: "We are now the sole and embattled guardians of the rights of individuals and the family against the claims of a collectivist state. So let us state the position of our party in moral terms and bring to the fight against the restrictions of socialism the fervor and enthusiasm of a moral crusade."

Key Action

The swing to the right was evident in party actions, too. In a key vote Wednesday, the Tories overwhelmingly declared their opposition to electoral reforms which had been called for by moderates in the party.

Later Wednesday, the delegates gave the Tory leadership in Parliament its roughest ride in years, applauding a motion that attacked the party's performance in the opposition. A speech by William Whitelaw, the deputy party leader and a moderate, threw out a vote of censure against the party leadership. The motion was directed at Mr. Heath, Mr. Whitelaw and other moderate or establishment figures in the party but not Mrs. Thatcher.

By yesterday morning, the mood was dark among moderates in the party. One said: "It is a parallel with what happened to the Republican party when Barry Goldwater took over. The writ large on the wall. The party is frustrated at losing this year and its worst instincts are coming out."

Gulf Oil Settles A Job Bias Suit By Wife of Jew

LONDON, Oct. 10 (NYT).—The Gulf Oil Corp., which has extensive interests in Kuwait and other Arab oil countries, has settled a discrimination complaint brought by a woman employee here who married a Jew.

The case is believed to be the first in which a company has been found guilty of discriminating against Jews for fear of jeopardizing business with Arabs.

Linda Friedberger, 23, formerly Linda Johnson, had accepted a promotion to be secretary to the head of a department dealing with Arab oil producers. But before she took the job she married a Jew and the promotion was withdrawn.

Mrs. Friedberger complained to Britain's Race Relations Board, which found that her employer, the London-based Gulf subsidiary in charge of European, Middle Eastern and African operations, had "practiced unlawful discrimination."

Her lawyer said that Gulf settled the suit amicably last week with payment of a substantial sum of money but would not specify how much.

Delay Is Seen In Irish Talk On Abduction

DUBLIN, Oct. 10 (Reuters).—Negotiations with the kidnapp of Dutch industrialist Tiede Herrema will probably go on for few days and could require co cessions by the Irish governme a Roman Catholic priest who acting as mediator said today.

Progress of the negotiati has been cloaked in secrecy si confirmation was received l night that Mr. Herrema is al His captors seized him a w ago and originally threatened execute him within 48 hours t less three Republican prison were freed—a demand the Ir government has refused.

The Rev. Donal O'Mahony, w helped establish telephone cont with the kidnap gang, which believed to have broken aw from the Irish Republican Ar forecast that the bargaining co be protracted.

Mentally Exhausted

He said he understood hostage was mentally exhaust bound hand and foot, blindfo ed and had cotton wool in ears to prevent him from r ognizing his captors or the pl where he was being held.

Ferenka, Ltd., the Limer steel-cord company of wh Mr. Herrema is managing di tor, closed its £20-million ($ million) tire-components fact today in compliance with a mand from the kidnappers. W stopped indefinitely at midni

Leaders of the 1,200 wor said they were taking the cl in good spirits because they k it was to help secure Mr. rema's return.

Mine Kills Soldier

BELFAST, Oct. 10 (Reuter British troop reinforcements moved into the militant Rep can border areas of South magh today after the sec guerrilla bomb attack on an patrol in 24 hours.

A soldier was killed and seriously wounded yesterday w an armored personnel carrier blown up by a roadmine near Provisional IRA stronghold Crossmaglen.

Today another bomb was d nated beside a patrolling Br Army vehicle a few miles aw The driver was slightly inju

2 Killed in Belfast

BELFAST, Oct. 10 (AP).—T workers, a Protestant plum and a Catholic metalworker, w shot and killed in separate cidents here today.

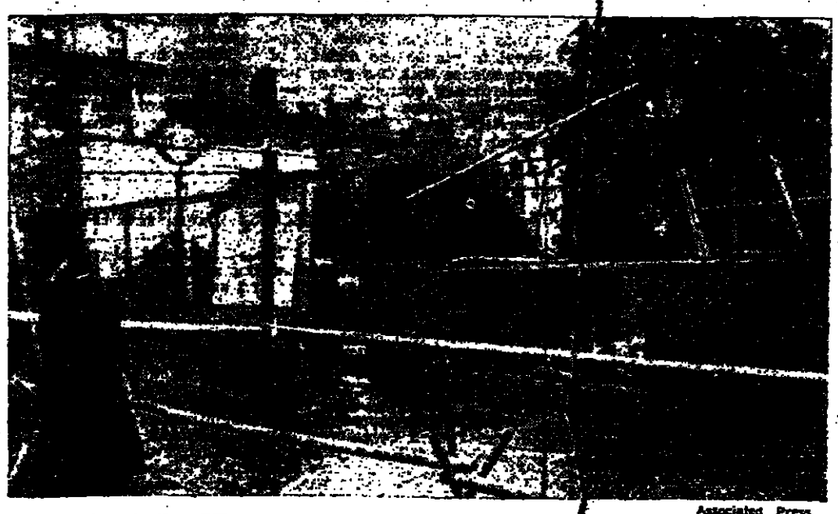
Police said two youths walk up behind plumber Ernest Dow 21, and fired a single shot i his back. He died in a hosp

A short time later, Sean M Namee, 24, tackled two men w tried to hold up a metalwork plant in West Belfast. Th shot and killed him.

His comrades managed to g one of the assailants and h him until police arrived. T second made his escape.

Deputy Allied Chief

LONDON, Oct. 10 (Reuters).—Gen. Sir Harry Tuzo, a form commander of British troops Northern Ireland's guerrilla wa has been named as new deputy supreme allied commander in Eu rope in succession to Gen. Sir John Mogg.



Associated Press.

AFTER BOMB BLAST—A London bobbie stands guard near the Green Park subway station following the explosion Thursday that killed one person and hurt 20.

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هكذا من الاصل

Wants Them Under SALT Curbs

Pentagon Says Superbombers Are Deployed by Soviet Union

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10 (NYT). —The Defense Department believes that the Soviet Union has deployed about 25 of its new supersonic bombers, which the Pentagon insists should be covered by any treaty limiting strategic nuclear weapons.

The potential role and capacities of the plane, known in NATO as the Backfire, have developed into one of the controversial issues obstructing Soviet-U.S. agreement on a new strategic-weapons treaty. The United States maintains that the bomber has an intercontinental range and is thus a strategic weapon. The Soviet Union contends that the bomber has too short a range to be so classified.

At the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks, the United States is seeking inclusion of at least some of the bombers within the overall ceiling of 2,400 strategic weapons for each side proposed in last year's accord between President Ford and Soviet party leader Leonid Brezhnev in their Vladivostok summit meeting. The Soviet Union insists that the bomber be excluded from the limitation on strategic weapons.

Harder U.S. Line

The U.S. position has hardened since the Vladivostok agreement, largely at the insistence of the Defense Department.

Immediately after the accord, Secretary of State Henry Kissinger said that the Backfire and the FB-111 supersonic bomber of the U.S. Air Force were not considered strategic weapons and, therefore, *did not come* within the overall ceilings.

Since the Vladivostok meeting, however, there has been a progressive upgrading by the Defense Department of the intercontinental abilities of the Soviet bomber, leading the administration to propose its inclusion within the total of strategic weapons to be permitted each side.

In the first official analysis of the bomber in the spring of 1973, Elliot Richardson, then the defense secretary, said that there was "still uncertainty about the primary mission" of the Backfire. "The weight of evidence favors the view that it is best suited for peripheral attack but an intercontinental capability still cannot be ruled out," he said.

In succeeding statements by Defense Secretary James Schlesinger, continuing uncertainty has been expressed about the intended role of the bomber. But the emphasis in the Schlesinger statements has shifted to the ability of the Backfire to reach targets in the United States, either with or without refueling.

'An Open Question'

In a statement to Congress in February, Mr. Schlesinger said:

"The extent to which Backfires will be assigned missions against the continental United States, however, remains an open question. We must await evidence from basing, operational and training patterns or tanker development *before* we can confidently judge whether the Soviets intend the Backfire for intercontinental missions and, if so, to what extent."

Since the Schlesinger statement, according to Defense Department officials, the Soviet Union has placed two squadrons of the bombers, totaling about 25 planes, in operation.

One squadron is assigned to Soviet long-range aviation, which is roughly equivalent to the U.S. Air Force's Strategic Air Command, and the other is attached to the Soviet naval air arm, the Pentagon officials said.



Associated Press.

TALL TAIL—After the authorities at the Schenectady, N.Y., airport miscalculated this Air Force cargo plane's size, they cut a hole in the door of its snug hangar.

Mother, Son To Try Army Life Together

MERCED, Calif., Oct. 10 (AP). — U.S. Army enlistee Michael Fleming will not have to go far to discuss military life with his mother. She will probably be in the next barracks.

Mr. Fleming, 17, and his mother, Mrs. Ethel Fleming, 34, enlisted together in the U.S. Army here.

Sgt. Herbert Harrison, an Army recruiter, said: "She [Mrs. Fleming] brought her son in and listened to the sales pitch, then jokingly asked if she could get in." He assured her she could and mother and son agreed to join with identical job classifications—transportation specialist.

Sgt. Harrison said they probably will serve at the same base and in the same unit after their basic training is completed. Mrs. Fleming is separated from her husband.

House Probes General's Role In Altering Viet Cong Figures

By Walter Pincus

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10 (WP). —The House Select Committee on Intelligence is investigating the role of Lt. Gen. Daniel Graham, director of the Defense Intelligence Agency, in the alleged effort in 1967 to mislead the press and the public by distorting information on Viet Cong strength.

Gen. Graham, at the time, was a colonel in charge of intelligence estimates for the U.S. military command in Saigon. His reports, *during mid 1967, listed the Communist* forces in South Vietnam at 270,000 men, with kill rates and desertions showing the Viet Cong would soon run out of troops.

In August, 1967, under pressure from CIA analysts, the estimate was being revised upward toward 450,000 men.

On August 20, 1967, Gen. Creighton Abrams jr., then deputy commander in Vietnam, sent a "secret, eyes-only" message to Gen. Earle Wheeler, then chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, saying any new figure over 209,000 would cause a "press reaction." Gen. Abrams suggested that two categories of Viet Cong forces be left out to keep the overall figure down.

Cable to Rostow

An October secret cable from the U.S. ambassador to South Vietnam, Ellsworth Bunker, to White House aide Walt Rostow supported Gen. Abrams.

In an interview, Gen. Graham said he had "participated in discussions" *on the controversy about* Communist troop levels at the time of Gen. Abrams's cable, but was "not aware" of the message itself until it was made public this year.

However, Gen. Graham said, he agreed with and supported Gen. Abrams's view that putting out a higher estimate of Viet Cong strength would harm the image of success the U.S. military was trying to project.

Gen. Graham still argues, however, that the proposed CIA figure was too high and that "history has proved the Army's lower figure was correct."

The committee's inquiry into the matter, Gen. Graham said, "should show the members, frankly, that intelligence is not an exact science; that it takes a lot of judgment." Gen. Graham bristled at the suggestion that figures had been juggled. "If this is a case of mendacity," he said, "the last man to be a party would be Gen. Abrams."

Materials Subpoenaed

The committee chairman, Rep. Otis Pike, D-N.Y., said he wants to determine what Gen. Graham's role was in drafting the Abrams and Bunker cables. Both were among materials subpoenaed by Rep. Pike's committee from the CIA.

The Abrams cable was delivered to the committee Tuesday but CIA officials said they could not locate the one from Mr. Bunker in their files.

Rep. Robert McClory, R-Ill., said yesterday he expects Gen. Graham and others to be called to testify."

Rep. Pike's desire to review Gen. Graham's role is due in part to the general's swift rise in rank —from colonel to lieutenant general in less than eight years.

"I'm interested in what happens to people who were right [on Vietnam intelligence matters] and people who were wrong" he said.

Soviet Defector's Reliability Is Factor

Doubts Grow on Motive of Oswald

By John M. Crewdson

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10 (NYT). —U.S. intelligence officials have long had doubts about the reliability of a purported Soviet defector whose statements apparently influenced the Warren Commission's conclusion that there was no foreign involvement in President John Kennedy's assassination, according to intelligence sources.

But neither the name of the defector, Lt. Col. Yuri Ivanovich Nosenko, nor the suspicions of some officials about the legitimacy of his motives, appear in the commission's final report or in any of the volumes of testimony and exhibits that accompanied it, according to Senate investigators who are re-examining the commission's inquiry.

An internal working memorandum of the commission, now in the hands of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence Activities, recounts in detail Col. Nosenko's assurances that the KGB, the Soviet intelligence service, never tried to recruit Lee Harvey Oswald, President Kennedy's assassin, during Oswald's residence in the Soviet Union.

Doubts about the Warren Commission's conclusion that Oswald acted alone have existed in some minds almost from the moment that the panel released its final report in September, 1964. But as internal commission documents like the working memorandum have become declassified in recent months, new questions have been raised in the Senate and elsewhere about the thoroughness of its investigation.

Dual Concern

One of these questions, typified by the Nosenko affair, is the dual *concern of whether the commission* was fully informed by federal agencies of all of the relevant details surrounding the Kennedy assassination and of how it weighed the information it did receive in reaching its conclusion.

"The statements of Nosenko," according to the memorandum's authors, David Slawson and William Coleman jr., "if true, would certainly go a long way toward showing that the Soviet Union had no part in the assassination" of President Kennedy.

Nothing in that memorandum, however, or in the nine-page interview of Col. Nosenko by the FBI on which it is based, reflected the considerable doubts that, according to the sources, existed in the U.S. intelligence community at the time about the legitimacy of the Soviet officer's motives for having come to the United States.

Two sources familiar with the Warren Commission's investigation said that, while the panel had received no formal assertions of doubt about the colonel's legitimacy as a defector, the commission staff had been informally cautioned "that this man might have been sent over to allay our suspicions" about possible Soviet involvement in the Kennedy assassination.

Cautionary Advice

A source declined to say from where such cautionary advice had come but another said that he believed it had been offered by Richard Helms, then deputy director of central intelligence and now the U.S. ambassador to Iran.

John McCone was the CIA director at the time of the Kennedy assassination, on Nov. 22, 1963, and he was asked last May in an interview why neither he nor Mr. Helms had cited Col. Nosenko's assertions in their formal testimony before the Warren Commission.

Mr. McCone replied that it was a tradition *among intelligence* agencies not to accept a defector's statements "until we have proven beyond any doubt that the man is legitimate and the information is correct."

He added that "the bona fides of the man," which "were not known at the time of the testimony," subsequently had been established by the CIA.

Doubts Noted

A former high-ranking U.S. intelligence official took exception recently to that assertion, saying that the official doubts about Col. Nosenko's motives, far from having been resolved, had increased as time went on.

"No doubt about it," another former official said in a recent interview. "Nosenko was a phony."

The former official said that his conclusions, which had been shared by the CIA's counterintelligence section, were based on a number of factors, including Col. Nosenko's identification of a U.S. television correspondent as a Soviet intelligence agent—an allegation that was later proved to be false.

Another source, who is familiar with the FBI's investigation and debriefing of Col. Nosenko after the colonel's arrival in the United States, recalled that "we did have some doubts about him and they're probably recorded in the bureau—but we didn't let it out anywhere."

Reliability Unknown

At the least, he said, the FBI *should have told the Warren* Commission that "this information comes from a man of unknown reliability."

Neither the CIA nor the FBI would comment on the sources' assertions.

Other persons familiar with the Warren Commission's investigation pointed out what they said were some oddities and anomalies that cast further doubt on the validity of Col. Nosenko's testimony.

Col. Nosenko's approach to representatives of the U.S. government with a request for asylum, they said, occurred in Geneva on Feb. 4, 1964, barely 10 weeks after President Kennedy was shot to death in Dallas.

Although the colonel was identified at the time as a Soviet "disarmament expert" at a multinational conference in Geneva, he told the FBI that in October, 1959, when Oswald arrived in Moscow with the intention of becoming a Soviet citizen, he had been in charge of the KGB department that oversaw U.S. tourists.

In that position, he said, he had been made privy to the details of the KGB's decision that Oswald was too emotionally and politically unreliable to warrant cultivation by the Soviet intelligence service.

Col. Nosenko said he had understood that some other agencies of the Soviet government, including the Red Cross, had then taken the disgruntled Oswald in hand. Intelligence sources pointed out, however, that the Soviet Red Cross is itself believed to be an arm of the KGB.

They also question Col. Nosenko's assertion that Soviet citizens with whom Oswald had hunted rabbits during his nearly three years in the Soviet Union had reported that the man was an "extremely poor shot."

The Senate intelligence committee recently designated two of its members, Sen. Richard Schweiker, R-Pa., and Sen. Gary Hart, D-Colo., to look into the growing number of questions about the circumstances surrounding the Kennedy assassination and the thoroughness of the Warren Commission's investigation.

Sen. Schweiker said through a spokesman yesterday that he personally favored an extensive investigation by the committee.

Russia Moves to Widen Influence in Laos

By Fox Butterfield

VIENTIANE, Laos, Oct. 10 (NYT).—With the era of U.S. dominance in Laos ended by the Pathet Lao take-over last spring, the Soviet Union has moved rapidly to enlarge its influence here.

It is estimated that 300 to 500 Russian diplomats, pilots, engineers and technicians are doing everything from flying Pathet Lao officers and cargo around this mountainous country to surveying for minerals and building a new city of 200,000 on the devastated Plaine des Jarres.

Recently, the Russians even erected a large bronze statue of the father of King Savang Vatthana in Vientiane and, for unknown reasons, donated 430 cases of vodka.

Some of the Soviet pilots live in houses once occupied by pilots of Air America, an airline run by the Central Intelligence Agency and which played a key role in the U.S. war effort here. Other Russians can be seen driving cars that some diplomats believe were stolen when students and Pathet Lao soldiers last June seized a U.S. housing compound and the large quarters of the U.S. Agency for International Development.

The Russian buildup is part of an intense new competition for influence in Laos among Communist nations, including North Vietnam and China.

Hanoi is presumed to currently enjoy a predominant position because its troops bore the brunt of the fighting here and because the senior Pathet Lao leaders long have had close personal ties to the Vietnamese Communists.

Even now, the only serviceable road leading out of Sam Neua goes east across the Vietnamese border to Hanoi. The Pathet Lao's radio station, though claiming to broadcast from Sam Neua, is believed by intelligence specialists to be still located near Hanoi.

Last week, in what analysts regard as a significant statement, the Pathet Lao radio broadcast a 30-year history of the Communist movement in Laos, tracing its origin back directly to the Indochinese Communist party founded by Ho Chi Minh. The Communist People's Revolutionary party of Laos, the radio disclosed, was founded in 1955 "pursuing the spirit of the Indochinese Communist party."

Importance of Outcome

The outcome of the competition for influence in Laos among North Vietnam, the Soviet Union and China is important not only for Laos but also for neighboring Thailand.

Since the end of the war in Vietnam in April, knowledgeable diplomats report, the number of North Vietnamese troops in Laos's southern panhandle, near Thailand, has increased and the flow of Communist weapons to Thai insurgents also has been noticeably stepped up.

Precisely what Hanoi's intentions in Thailand are remains unclear. Both North Vietnam and the Pathet Lao have been engaged in sharp verbal attacks on Bangkok, accusing the Thais of everything from harboring Vietnamese and Lao refugees to plotting an invasion of Laos.

But Laos's interests in Thailand in the long run would appear to differ from North Vietnam's because this undeveloped, landlocked country is heavily dependent on Thailand for much of its rice, meat and vegetables and all of its oil, which must pass through Thai ports and then be trucked up-country and across the border to Vientiane.

That includes new shipments of oil donated by Russia and China.

Good Indication

Hence some diplomats think the Pathet Lao's relations with Bangkok may be a good indication of how independent the Laos Communists really are of North Vietnam and how seriously they mean their often-repeated claims to end all foreign domination of Laos.

Meanwhile, the Pathet Lao, having seized and closed the U.S. AID mission here, now is reportedly angry with the United States for having cut off further economic assistance, including a promised $5-million contribution to a large dam project.

Diplomats say that the continued existence of the U.S. Embassy in Vientiane, the only U.S. mission left in Indochina, may depend on whether Washington is willing to resume its aid.

Prospects for a resumption of aid, which totaled $30 million last year, look poor. U.S. officials take the position that there must be some form of settlement of the troubles of the summer, when students, Laotian employees of AID and Pathet Lao soldiers took over the AID compound, the housing complex and other U.S. property valued at millions of dollars.

Aid Is Prohibited

Moreover, U.S. diplomats point out, Congress in July prohibited further aid of any sort to Indochina, including assistance given through international agencies.

In the meantime, U.S. officials here, who appear to have adjusted to their sudden loss of status, say they are uncertain about their future role.

"The Pathet Lao have been courteous in private and don't give any indication they want us out altogether," a senior U.S. official remarked. "But in nearly every conversation, they raise the question of restarting aid. I don't plan more than a few weeks ahead."

In keeping with its new, lowered position, the U.S. mission, which as recently as two years ago numbered 1,200 Americans, has been reduced to 28, including six *Marine guards and a military* attaché. No dependents are allowed.

Utah Court Gives Men Right to Wed at 18

SALT LAKE CITY, Oct. 10 (AP).—A judge has ruled that Utah's marriage law is unconstitutional because it discriminates against men. It requires males under 21 to have the consent of their parents before being issued a marriage license but sets the age for women at 18.

State District Judge Bryant Croft said that, since males at 18 can be sent to prison, called into the armed service and inherit money, they should be able to marry without consent.

Kreisky Tangles With Wiesenthal Over Nazi Charge

VIENNA, Oct. 10 (UPI).—Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky today criticized Nazi hunter Simon Wiesenthal for charging that an Austrian political leader, Friedrich Peter, had been a member of an SS extermination squad. Mr. Wiesenthal countered by saying he would sue Mr. Kreisky.

"Wiesenthal's action was mainly directed at me," Mr. Kreisky said. "Wiesenthal is known for not being too exact with the truth and for using tricks."

Mr. Kreisky made the attack on Mr. Wiesenthal after conferring with Mr. Peter, head of the rightist Freedom party.

Mr. Wiesenthal said yesterday that he had documentary proof that Mr. Peter had been a member of an SS infantry brigade. He said the unit had murdered men, women and children in occupied Russia during World War II.

Mr. Kreisky, of Jewish origin, said he is as much against war crimes as anyone. "But in this case it is a politician who is being murdered."

Relations between Mr. Kreisky and Mr. Wiesenthal became strained five years ago when Mr. Wiesenthal forced the resignation of a minister in Mr. Kreisky's cabinet by charging he had been an SS officer.

Thai Reports Hanoi Too Busy Rebuilding to Engage in War

BANGKOK, Oct. 10 (AP).—The North Vietnamese are reconstructing war-damaged cities in both North and South Vietnam and have no intention of going to war against any Southeast Asian country, a Thai political leader returning from Hanoi said today.

"Those Thais who are fearful of a possible North Vietnamese attack should be at ease because we saw not a single sign of war preparations in North Vietnam," he said. "Almost every man is working on construction jobs and public utilities," said Krasae Chanawong, leader of the New Force party and a member of a five-man medical delegation returning from Hanoi.

Mr. Krasae said it might take as long as two more years for full reconstruction in both Vietnams. Hanoi officials told him that they were helping rebuild all damaged cities in the south.

The Thai group spent a week visiting Hanoi, Haiphong and other major cities in North Vietnam at the invitation of the North Vietnamese Public Health Ministry. The doctors visited major public health centers.

Meet Minister

The delegation met with the North Vietnamese public health minister. Before leaving Hanoi, the doctors officially invited the minister and other officials to visit Thailand, Mr. Krasae said.

He said all North Vietnamese officials they met expressed their desire to quickly establish diplomatic relations with Thailand. Thai Foreign Minister Chatichai Choonhavan has been invited to visit Hanoi for further talks on establishing relations between the two countries.

A North Vietnamese diplomatic delegation held a series of official talks with Thai Foreign Ministry officials here in May but after six days of discussions the two sides concluded that further negotiations should be held in Hanoi.

Problems in Hanoi

HONG KONG, Oct. 10 (AP).—North Vietnam says its state production plan for this year has run into problems because of bureaucratic mismanagement and worker apathy.

The difficulties were reported by Radio Hanoi in a domestic broadcast Sept. 26. Excerpts from the broadcast, urging the nation to strive harder to achieve the production goals, were received here today.

Many management cadres and personnel have failed to carry out their tasks and in some cases have displayed a lack of responsibility, the broadcast said.

Laotian Boat Sunk

BANGKOK, Oct. 10 (UPI).—A Thai gunboat sank a Laotian boat with eight Pathet Lao soldiers aboard during a gunbattle on the Mekong River, police sources said today.

The incident was the most serious confrontation between the two nations on the river border. It occurred Wednesday but was reported only today. Thailand declared a special military alert along the Laotian border in the region of the sinking, the sources said.

Quebec Nurses On Wildcat Strike

MONTREAL, Oct. 10 (UPI).—Quebec English-language hospitals curtailed all but emergency services today as thousands of nurses began a wildcat strike by reporting in sick.

"Nurses have been neglected, ridiculed and ignored by the government during seven long months of contract talks," said Helene Wavroch, president of the 7,000-member United Nurses Federation yesterday in reporting on what was called the provincial government's failure to put forth adequate wage and work proposals.

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Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 4—Saturday-Sunday, October 11-12, 1975 *

Priorities on Iberia

In dealing with the combustible Iberian Peninsula, the nine-nation European community has its priorities exactly right and the United States has had its priorities partly wrong. This contrast between the attitudes and policies toward Spain and Portugal by Washington at one end and the Common Market Nine at the other has been sharply illuminated by events of the last fortnight.

At the moment when worldwide indignation over the summary trials and executions of five terrorists by Generalissimo Franco's regime had reached its peak, the United States announced agreement in principle on a new wide-ranging accord governing "*cooperative relationships*" with Spain and continued use by U.S. forces of Spanish air and naval bases.

Two days later, the foreign ministers of the European Economic Community governments agreed unanimously in Luxembourg to suspend trade negotiations with Spain. Eight of the nine members had temporarily withdrawn ambassadors from Madrid to protest the executions and to underscore once again that the door to full European Community participation will be opened for Spain only when Generalissimo Franco or his successor halts the repression and restores freedom.

At that same session, the nine ministers agreed to provide Portugal immediately with about $200 million in economic aid. In doing so they formally recognized that Portugal had met the community's precondition of progress toward "pluralistic democracy."

To make funds promptly available to the hard-pressed Lisbon government, the ministers broke custom and appropriated the money directly from the community budget, rather than waiting to have the loans guaranteed by individual member governments.

The United States has given Portugal $25 million in aid and has considered further assistance since the military rulers in Lisbon replaced a pro-Communist premier with Adm. Jose Pinheiro de Azevedo and a government with strong representation from the democratic parties.

But the U.S. administration's Iberian priority has clearly been the renewal of the agreement with Spain, which Madrid promptly hailed as a "confirmation of friendship" at "a moment of extraordinary importance," but which the rest of Europe regards as an untimely, deplorable prop for a discredited and disintegrating Franco regime.

In these as well as in other recent events, it has not been the United States but its *European partners who have demonstrated* that they take seriously the Atlantic alliance's commitment to "the principles of democracy, individual liberty and the rule of law." Ironically, it will almost surely turn out that in taking these ideals seriously, the Europeans also took the path of realism and enlightened Western self-interest.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Peace Scientist

In the summer of 1953, the Soviet Union exploded its first hydrogen bomb, its first deliverable weapon based on thermonuclear fusion. That Soviet achievement spurred the arms race as have few other events *before or since; and it would have seemed* unthinkable then that the Nobel Peace Prize could ever be bestowed on one of the key scientists responsible for that Soviet achievement.

Yet the award of the Nobel Peace Prize to Academician Andrei D. Sakharov will certainly receive universal approval outside the Soviet Union, especially in the United States.

During the past decade, Sakharov has become the very personification of the concerned scientist, of the scholar alarmed that his discoveries are being misused and convinced that that misuse must be fought in the court of domestic and world public opinion. Consistently he has championed the cause of peace and genuine détente, not of the pseudo-détente symbolized by the Helsinki Declaration.

With great courage and at substantial personal cost, he has emphasized that for lasting peace between the United States and the Soviet Union there must be an end to any form of world ideological imperialism, specifically including the Soviet variety, and a willingness to live and let live indefinitely with whatever political and economic system the American or any other people choose for themselves.

Within the Soviet Union Sakharov is today the foremost public fighter for human rights, striving alike for justice in the trials of Soviet dissenters and for equal rights for Soviet minorities of every description. He has persuasively married his concerns in the fields of foreign and domestic policy by stressing the necessity of genuine internal Soviet democracy on the broadest scale if there is to be a guarantee of the sincerity of any peace policy enunciated by the Kremlin. The Nobel Peace Prize committee could not have made a better choice.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Listing to Starboard

Sergio Segre, head of the Italian Communist party's foreign affairs section, inquired discreetly of the U.S. Embassy in Rome last month about obtaining a visa to attend an international conference and speak at a dinner given by the Council on Foreign Relations in New York. He was given a "signal" that a visa application would be rejected.

In contrast, Giorgio Almirante, a political heir of Benito Mussolini and leader of Italy's neo-Fascist party, had no visa difficulties. He arrived in September, visited some congressional offices on Capitol Hill and then conferred with two staff members of the National Security Council in the Executive Office Building.

Under a 1952 law, a waiver from the Justice Department is required for the issuance of a visa to a Communist. At a time when Washington is supposedly pressuring the Soviet Union to adhere to the freedom-of-movement commitments in the Helsinki Declaration, it seems odd that the State Department did not see fit to ask for the requisite waiver for Mr. Segre.

To its credit, the embassy in Rome recommended that Mr. Almirante not be officially received. It would be interesting to know why that suggestion was so pointedly ignored in Washington.

Despite Helsinki and détente, the United States appears from these incidents to be maintaining a stiff-backed, cold-war stance against any contact with the most independently-minded Communist party in Europe, while bestowing desperately-sought respectability on one of Italy's most unrepentant Fascists. A friendly diplomat in Rome finds this juxtaposition "rather curious." A more apt word is appalling.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Greece and the EEC

There will be at least four predictable conflicts of interest between Greece and its future partners [in the EEC]. The first, and to judge by experience the most serious, will be agricultural . . . Greece stands to gain a great deal at the expense of France and Italy. Greek wine could make the wine lake deeper. Greek olives could produce a communal glut of olive oil . . . Neither the Greeks nor the Nine should pretend that the problem will not arise.

A second and parallel conflict of interest may arise over the regional fund. On present criteria of poverty and need, and considering the size of the fund, Greece could qualify for nearly all of it, leaving nothing over for Britain or for any other part of the EEC except perhaps Sicily and Sardinia. The third problem would arise if Turkey, which also wants to join the EEC one day, were to insist on joining at the same time as Greece. This might easily happen. Finally, there is the question of progress towards European union, or away from it. A community of 10 which included a detached and economically backward Greece would unite less easily than a geographically coherent Western community of nine.

—From the Guardian (London).

Tibet, 25 Years Later

It was in October, 1950, that Tibet was entirely overrun by Chinese soldiers. In the meantime Peking's presence has been cemented by massive military forces, by the building of roads and airfields, by partly collectivizing the land and by importing large numbers of Chinese settlers. Peking claims that its legitimation is in an earlier hegemony dating back to the start of the 17th century—a point of view fully shared by Taipei. Yet the Manchu emperors never sought to destroy the internal structure of the country or to force an entirely alien ideology upon it. In that respect, if in no other, the modern subjugation of Tibet is a tragedy that we should not allow ourselves to forget.

—From the Neue Zuercher Zeitung (Zurich).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

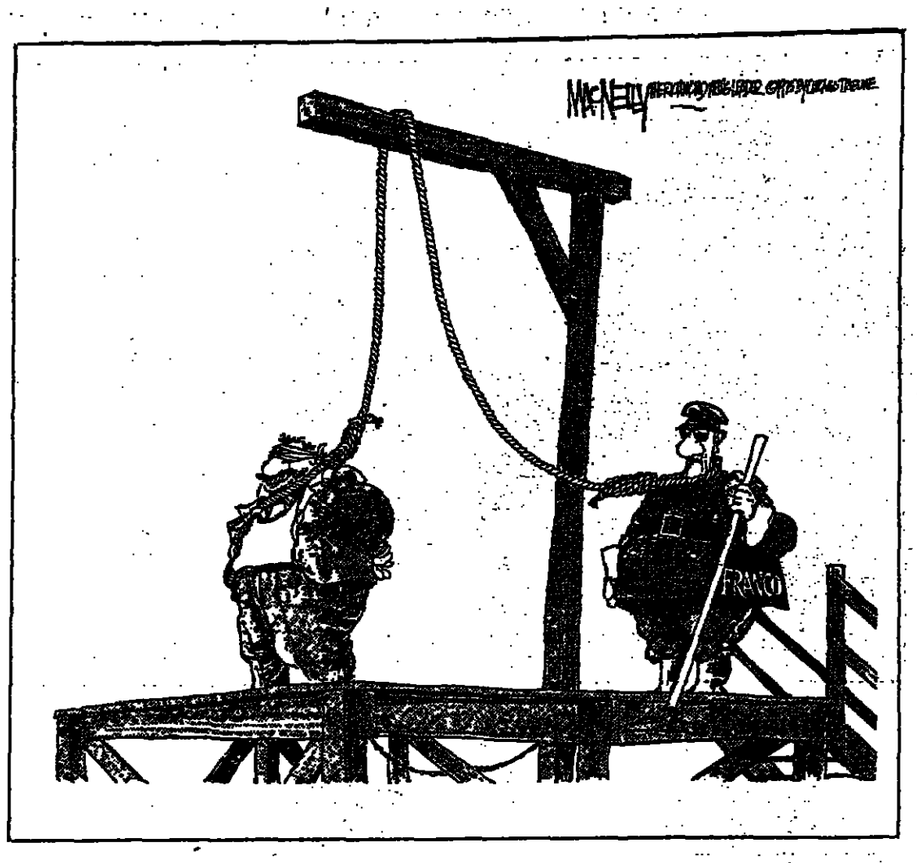
October 11, 1900

NEW YORK.—An almost incredible story of the extent to which an immoral traffic in young women, lured from European cities, is carried on in New York has just been uncovered by the New York Herald. The paper has been following clues of unfortunate European girls lured by organized bands to come to these shores for immoral purposes.

Fifty Years Ago

October 11, 1925

PITTSBURGH.—Babe Ruth was ordered into the hospital for the third time since the beginning of the season yesterday and thus did not get a chance to see the Washington Senators defeat the Pittsburgh Pirates, 4-3, in the third game of the World Series and take a two-to-one lead. Manager Bucky Harris drove in the winning run with a single.



Where Are the Parties For '76?

By James Reston

NEW YORK—The presidential campaign so far has been a disappointment. No candidate in either party has come forward with a program, a personality or character that seem capable of dealing with the problems of the coming years, but maybe we are looking at this in the wrong way.

The problems of the country and the economic and social expectations of the American people are obviously beyond the talents of any mortal candidate on the scene, but not necessarily beyond the control of the best talents of the nation. Therefore, maybe the question is who can best mobilize those talents, and put together a team of the best men and women we have, of whatever party, to share the burden of leadership.

The objections to this are fairly clear. Outstanding men and women don't want to commit themselves this early to a candidate until they know he will be nominated, but there is no reason why the Republican and Democratic parties should not now be enlisting the best potential cabinet members available and using their thought and energy to lift the level of the political debate and define the issues for decision.

Ford's Advantage

This is not happening now. President Ford has a great advantage in this pre-campaign period, for he has the powers of presidential appointment and decision, but he has not brought even the most talented people in his own party, let alone the nation, into his administration, and his recent appointments tell us more about his past personal and party loyalties than about his vision of the future.

The Democrats have a harder problem. They have so many candidates, who are going nowhere, and so many noncandidates who say they don't want to go anywhere, that the party organization simply stands aside and lets them all run on their own. The party solicits money, but not ideas, and this is odd.

For the Democratic party still retains the support, if no longer the allegiance, of many of the most analytical and articulate minds in the United States, and it has made no serious effort to bring their thought to bear on the nation's and the party's coming problems.

It seems a long time between now and the first presidential primary election in New Hampshire at the end of the coming winter, and even longer until the Democratic nominating convention at Madison Square Garden *next July. But much remains to* be done between now and then to define what kind of president we need.

Historical Issue

Next July will also be the 200th birthday of the Declaration of Independence. The economic issues of prices and jobs will obviously be important, but the election may very well turn on the historical issue: on which party can best define where we are and where we're going. Not only on who's going to be president but who's going with him in the last years of the 1970s.

Franklin Roosevelt understood this point, even in his declining days, better than his Democratic party successors today. He brought our most distinguished poet, Archibald MacLeish, to Washington not only to head the office of facts and figures, but to articulate the problems of the coming age, and to enlist the thoughts, paragraphs, arguments and slogans of the intellectual community in this enterprise.

No such effort is going on now in either party. The parties are divided on candidates but challenged by history to reduce the confusion and diversity of the present into some kind of identity or meaning that the people can understand, but instead they are standing aside and leaving the national debate to the distracted candidates and hurried and exhausted slogans of the past.

So, it is no wonder that the campaign so far has been a disappointment, and seems almost an irrelevant conflict between "good old Jerry" and the hard facts of prices and unemployment. For both parties are concentrating on the intellectual bankruptcy of the other, and parading their candidates, who have very little to say.

Individually, Ford, Reagan, Humphrey, Jackson and all the other candidates and noncandidates are either depressing the country or putting it to sleep, but together in either party, they are not at all bad, and probably better than we have had for many years.

But they are separate so far, and divided and confused, unable to make clear their personal or party policies.

If you talk to them separately, you find a common thread: They all sense that the old techniques are not working, that a frightful queerness has come into life, that events are beyond their control. They are recklessly frank in private. When they spread out the facts and follow the trends into the future, they have a shrinking and fugitive sense that something is happening to them and the nation, so that life will never be quite the same again.

But they go on again as before, isolated with the same old arguments and political tricks, knowing the world is different, but not quite knowing what to do about it.

Letters

Not Relevant

I was disappointed to see in the Oliphant cartoon (IHT, Sept. 29), which depicted an unkempt housewife brandishing a pistol, what seemed to be an unnecessary and inappropriate comment. "Ireland has the IRA—we have the ERA!" The Equal Rights Amendment has nothing to do with either Ms. Fromme's or Ms. Moore's attempted assaults on President Ford and since the ERA has yet to be ratified it cannot be construed as having "liberated" these two women to act so rashly.

The activities of these two women have no more relevance to the behavior of women in general than do the actions of any man to all men. Oliphant's comment was inappropriate and can serve only to further confuse the real issues surrounding the Equal Rights Amendment.

KATHLEEN ALLSTOT.
Olsztyn, Poland.

Joy in Flatbush

The news of the passing of Casey Stengel evoked many memories of the yesteryears when Casey managed in the National League in the 30s and 40s, leading the Brooklyn Dodgers and the Boston Braves. The year 1934 was a classic pennant battle in the National League and it was Casey's initial year as a big-league manager for the Dodgers. Earlier that year, Bill Terry, the field pilot of the New York Giants, who were then world baseball champions, issued the now famous statement to the press, "Are the Dodgers still in the league?"

Casey was surely having problems making every effort to stay alive in sixth place and the season's final three games were to be played at Ebbets Field, the home of the Dodgers, against the cross-town rivals. Stengel was at his best under this kind of pressure and he and his team were determined to be spoilers and halt the Giants in their tracks. Indeed, the Dodgers won all three games behind the pitching of Van Lingle Mungo, Johnny Babich and Ray Benge, plus the timely hitting of Sam Leslie, Buzz Boyle, Joe Stripp and Danny Taylor. These were glory days for rabid Dodger fans and were tantamount to a pennant victory. Joy reigned in Flatbush, Casey's contract was extended and this may well have been Casey's finest managerial platooning and maneuvering. For many months, nay years, after, the cry could still be heard about Stengel's Dodgers . . . "Are they still in the league?" And the answer . . . indeed they were as the Giants finished second and were dethroned by Stengel's ragamuffins.

HERBERT H. JOHNSON.
Paris.

Logic

Are the petty-minded governments of Western Europe, with their outraged uproar against Generalissimo Franco, expressing a long-standing grudge against the one remaining Fascist government in this part of the world —or do they really consider a Communist regime preferable in its place?

A similar denunciation—apparently not forthcoming—of the frequently repeated, and far greater, terror and oppression experienced by the people "living" under governments such as the Soviet Union and East Germany would appear only logical—or h. the world no more use for logic?

WENDY MOMOT.
Frankfurt/Main.

Reaction to Protests

2 Voices From Madrid

By Barbara Wickersham

PARIS.—Following the recent wave of international protests against Spain over the execution of five Spanish terrorists, an American who formerly lived in Spain wrote and asked two friends in Madrid how *they felt about the protests.*

They answered after the killing of three policemen in Madrid last week, but before the latest wave of terrorism in Barcelona.

One of them, a thoughtful Spanish woman of about 30 who graduated from a Madrid university, has traveled outside Spain and works as a sculptor, wrote the following:

"First I want to say that my reaction to the executions was one of painful shock, since, although I feared that they might take place, I hoped they would be put off and that a less drastic solution might perhaps be sought.

"This is because I am against the death penalty a priori and also because the killings of the policemen already seemed to me a savagery.

"The first protests and demonstrations seemed somewhat logical, but as they increased in intensity and changed into acts of vandalism—like what happened in Portugal and even in Paris, I thought things were getting out of hand and becoming disproportionate and unfair. A country was being attacked for something that might have been noticed far less if it had happened in another country.

"The action of President Echeverria of Mexico made me indignant, but did not worry me much, because of the reactions of the other members of the United Nations and because the Mexican government has always been against the Spanish government."

"The reactions that hurt most were those of countries with reputations for being advanced and democratic, like Holland, Switzerland, Sweden, Denmark or even France, with whom Spain had good diplomatic relations.

"The disproportion and the violence of the anti-Spanish demonstrations might have made one think they were organized rather than a purely natural movement to defend certain people sentenced to die or certain human rights.

"Besides this, the general effect they have had on the Spanish people has been to unite them against those who attack them and increase their support of the government. I would go so far as to say that some people who protested against the executions here in Spain would no longer protest again if the same process took place regarding the latest killings of policemen.

"When the Spanish people are treated unfairly, they react in a way that is perhaps not very fair but very human, protesting against those who judge us harshly on the basis of our internal affairs without real knowledge of the situation.

"In any case, I think there should be no revenge taken against the countries that have attacked Spain, but that attempts should be made to make them understand the reality of things. Also, if this is possible, something should be done to keep the violent murders from happening again.

"All of those demonstrators might also consider the responsibility they may have taken on by putting themselves on the side of the killers. They may have contributed to the continuation of these assassinations, carried out by people taking advantage of the wave of attacks against Spanish authorities.

"Some journalists in various countries seem to have realized this, since they are now writing against the anti-Spanish campaign."

•

The second, an educated and outspoken Spanish woman in her late 60s, who has also traveled abroad and worked for many years in a Spanish government ministry, did not answer the letter because, as she explained in a telephone conversation, she had been sick. Then she said:

"I don't know why, but people in other countries envy us. The truth is that in spite of everything, *gracias a Dios*, we live in perfect tranquility here and perhaps they envy us that.

"The situation in Madrid is just the way it was after the death of poor Carrero Blanco (Spanish premier killed in an explosion in December, 1973). There is perfect order. That is not going to change just because of a few shameless people . . . no, not shameless . . . a few assassins.

"Listen, do you realize that more than one million Spaniards demonstrated to support the government last week? Yes, more than one million. Our newspapers said so, and all you had to do was look at the photographs to know that it was the truth.

"I heard that in other countries, newspapers said only 100,000 or 150,000 people took part.

"We live well here, and everyone realizes that, from the poorest laborers to the highest generals. Do you know that the woman who comes in to help me clean twice a week has her own home?

"Just last week, I was walking past a butcher shop when it closed and two butchers came out and they each had a car waiting outside the door. Not just any little cheap car, either, but good cars.

"In spite of what anyone else says, we know we live better today than ever before. Yes, of course, everyone else feels the way I do, exactly the same. All Spaniards feel the same about these killers because they have dared to attack poor people, the most humble and defenseless."

Once Again at Greece's Helm

By C. L. Sulzberger

ATHENS.—Constantine Caramanlis readily acknowledges to friends that the most impressive man he ever met was Charles de Gaulle. The first time he saw the general—when the Greek statesman was premier and not yet a political exile in Paris—De Gaulle guided him to a chair, sat across from him, hands folded across his stomach, and said: "I am listening. What do you want?"

"I don't want anything," Caramanlis replied. "Unless, that is, you want something." This startled the French president who expected his visitor to kowtow. De Gaulle then said: "No, I want nothing. I only meant, how do you wish to start our talk?" After that he held Caramanlis in high esteem and told Michel Debré, then prime minister: "Whenever Caramanlis comes to Paris I want to see him."

As a matter of fact the Greek leader had more chance to study De Gaulle and France than he expected. From 1963 to 1974, Caramanlis was a voluntary refugee in Paris, first during a series of weak democratic governments in Athens and then throughout the military junta's rule—until the colonels fell out among themselves and called him back.

Rare Combination

Caramanlis admired De Gaulle as a great soldier, an expert politician and an intellectual, a rare combination. But he disagreed with his policy, above all on European unity. He felt that a "Europe" initially led by De Gaulle and Adenauer might have changed history for a thousand years to come and that, fearing France might be dominated by Britain and Germany, the general lost a historical opportunity.

There is no doubt that Caramanlis learned a great deal from one chastening experience he shared with De Gaulle—voluntary retirement from the political arena. The Frenchman abruptly yielded French power in 1946 and didn't return until 1958.

The Greek lost an election in 1963 and flew to Paris rather than lead a parliamentary opposition, only getting back in 1974. In each case their respective countries tottered in the edge of total chaos when they were summoned.

For Caramanlis exile in Paris was even more bitter than De Gaulle's solitude in his gloomy home at Colombey-les-Deux-Eglises. The Greek felt isolated; he had nothing to do but think, reflect, plan.

Not a Science

He read a great deal: Aristotle, Plato, Plutarch, Thucydides, and concluded that history is the best master for any politician. He accepted Aristotle's conclusion that the source of politics is experience plus history, that politics is not a science.

Now, after more than 14 months back in the saddle, he tells intimates: "I am even stronger than I was when I returned. Then I represented a hope but now I represent a guarantee." His colleagues admit that in a vote he would run far ahead of his party.

This is not unusual in Greece where political groupings tend more to be clans than parties and the chief counts more than the program. But Caramanlis responds to an urgent need among the dispirited and disunited Greek people today and he has moved his nation a long way back on the road to orderly democracy after the disastrous military dictatorship.

He has maneuvered cleverly, salvaging Greece's overweening national pride by withdrawing from NATO's military command, thus seeming to blame the alliance for the Cyprus tragedy. He has defused the left by legalizing Communism and locking up junta leaders.

Emotional Tides

He has allowed the people to choose a republic over the monarchy which disappointed them and he has produced a new constitution. The armed forces are being cleaned up politically and retrained and re-equipped militarily.

In both internal and foreign policy, while Caramanlis seems to bend with emotional tides, he hews to a fundamental course which he set for himself and his country during those long years in Paris. That course, diplomatically, seeks to tie Greece as closely as possible to the European community and the West.

This is in no sense seen by him as a substitute for Greece's former tight links with the United States and NATO but a complement to that policy which, for him, is bound to strengthen again when the present dismal crisis with Turkey eases.

For the "Europe" Caramanlis wants to join is envisioned by him as an "Atlantic Europe," that is, one closely tied to North America. In the end he believes Greece must be ever more firmly bound to the Western world because that is the only certain means of safeguarding the democracy he has re-established.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

INTERNATIONAL
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Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

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International Herald Tribune, S.A. au capital de 9.280.000 F R.C. Paris No 73 B 2112. 21 Rue de Berri, 75382 Paris Cedex 08 Tel.: 225-25.60. Telex: 280.956 Herald. Paris. Cables: Herald. Paris.
Le Directeur de la publication : Walter M. Thayer
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Squeezed by Politics, Costs

White Hunters Are Nearing The End of the Trail in Africa

By Tom Lambert

MAUN, Botswana, Oct. 10.—The first splatters of spring rain have fallen here on northern Botswana and its vast arid Western Kalahari Desert. The lions and other animals soon will be forsaking their water holes and winter haunts for wider, trackless foraging and the current season for Africa's white hunters is just about over.

It has been successful generally, for both the hunters and their foreign clients, largely North and South Americans.

But the season has marked another milestone on the road down which some white hunters see themselves retreating, and perhaps disappearing eventually, as the great romantic figures they have been.

"The day of the white hunter is declining," Harry Selby, one of the most proficient among their numbers, told a visitor here the other day.

Writing on Wall

"I think the writing is on the wall for us," said white hunter Sid Youthed, who hunts for Mr. Selby and also operates his own safari company out of Botswana's capital at Gaborone.

"There always will be hunters and professionals to go along with them, help guide them toward the game," said Mr. Selby, who is a partner in a safari firm working in Kenya and out of this little town on the southern edge of the Okavango Delta area, site of some of the best game and photographic hunting in the world.

Formed by the Okavango River flowing southeast out of Angola, the delta is a vast sprawl of lush wooded islands and waterways which disappear into the flat, scrubby wastes of the Kalahari south of here. Almost every one of Botswana's more than 400 specimens of mammals and 150 kinds of birds are found in the delta or its environs.

But Africa's hunting areas are shrinking. The costs of hunting and photographic safaris are rising and some black African states are pressing the white hunters, in effect, to turn their profession over to blacks.

"I wouldn't say," Mr. Selby remarked ruefully, "that there was a great future for the white hunter."

But, he said with a grin, he still receives "150 or 200 letters every year from youngsters—Americans, Australians, Europeans—who want to be white hunters.

"I suppose they think it's a romantic business," he said, adding, "It isn't; it's hard, tough work filled with pressures undreamed of in the old days."

"The old white hunter," said Mr. Selby, who is 50 years old, "would be as out of place today as a dinosaur.

"In the old days, a three-month walking safari would set out from Nairobi," he recalled. "The group would include perhaps 150 people—the white hunter, the clients, gun bearers, skinners, camp boys. There was no great pressure in the sense of time, or the bag, and few if any limits on where you could hunt or what could be shot."

But all that is changed, the process as well as the business of safaris.

Mr. Selby's office here, for example, is as efficient and well equipped as a banker's, with gray steel filing cabinets, a pocket calculator, wall charts of safaris completed or yet to be made, a photocopying machine, telephones and other business paraphernalia the old white hunter would not recognize or know how to use. But game animals occasionally wander down to the river outside Mr. Selby's house.

Gone, too, are the lengthy walking safaris. Today's are pegged largely on light airplanes and four-wheel-drive trucks and vehicles. A client rarely has to slog more than a day's walk to and from his base hunting camp. There are few three-month safaris today; they range mostly from 7 to 30 days.

Today's Botswana safari firms operate within concession areas defined by the government (Mr. Selby's encompasses 12,000 square miles). The government limits the numbers of various animals the firm's clients may bag. It assesses license fees for game sought—about $550 for a lion, $165 for an elephant, $110 for a leopard and so on.

The firms then apportion their prescribed numbers of animals among their clients and assign them white hunters who lead them to the known haunts of the animals they want to shoot or photograph.

Client Pressures

As Mr. Selby and Mr. Youthed explained it, the safari firms and white hunters are under time, area and bag limit pressures with their clients, with a second hunting party often ready to go into the bush the moment the first returns from a hunt. Some firms are booked for safaris through next year and into 1977.

Jabbing at his calculator, Mr. Selby reckoned that a single client could pay up to $10,000 for a 30-day safari to shoot "the big four"—elephants, buffalo, lions, leopards — and several other licensed animals. The camera safaris are considerably cheaper —perhaps $85 a day.

While some clients make no demands for comfort on Botswana safaris, some do. And their trips can be fairly luxurious with jacketed black waiters, napkins and tablecloths at meals, refrigerated foods, mattressed beds and liquor for a sunset drink. "A lot of Yanks order bourbon," Mr. Youthed noted "and we get it for them."

Mr. Selby and Mr. Youthed said that there have been some changes in recent years in the weapons favored by their clients, many of whom now use telescope or improved sights and higher velocity rifles ranging up to .50 caliber.

Both denied any notion that white hunters frequently bag their client's target animals, insisting most hunters "are very seldom chaps who are completely green" with their weapons.

But Botswana's laws prescribe that professional hunters—none of them black yet—must finish off a dangerous animal such as a lion or elephant wounded by a client and liable to charge him or struggle away to a painful death.

The two hunters named lions and elephants as the most dangerous but easy animals to track and shoot in Botswana—usually at ranges up to 40 yards—and the leopard as the most difficult because of its speed and uncanny ability to detect man-made stakeouts or lures, such as a baboon or other carcass hoisted into a tree.

© Los Angeles Times.

Near Anarchy Seen in Army Of Ethiopia

By David B. Ottaway

ADDIS ABABA, Oct. 10 (WP).—Accounts now emerging of the near shooting of the U.S. military attaché here last Saturday indicate Col. Joseph Connolly was terrorized by undisciplined soldiers for more than an hour and his life repeatedly threatened at gunpoint.

Col. Connolly, 53, a light-skinned black, was variously accused of being a Chinese Communist agent, a Soviet spy, a CIA agent and an Eritrean bandit. At one point he was encircled by soldiers who cocked their rifles and pointed them at his head as if intending to kill him.

The colonel tried three times to present his diplomatic credentials to officers of the 1st Army Division only to have them knocked out of his hand without any attempt being made to verify his claim that he was the U.S. attaché.

The incident tends to confirm widespread reports of near anarchy inside the Ethiopian armed forces, where sergeants now feel free to give orders to colonels and generals and soldiers may or may not follow the commands of their superiors.

Ethiopia is now ruled by a 120-man provisional military council many of whose members are noncommissioned officers and the highest rank permitted is lieutenant colonel. A council member eventually arrived at the scene of the incident but reportedly behaved no better than the soldiers who twice shot at the colonel's car.

The U.S. attaché was later told that he had been mistaken for an Ethiopian who had fired shots at an army compound and that he had fallen into an ambush laid by the soldiers for the culprit. His car, with diplomatic plates, was said to be similar to that of the Ethiopian in question.

Ethiopian Defense Minister Ayalew Mandefrou has apologized to U.S. Ambassador Arthur Hummel for the incident but army officers themselves have said nothing regarding the flagrant violation of Col. Connolly's diplomatic status.

Whale Agreement By Russia, Japan

TOKYO, Oct. 10 (Reuters).—The Soviet Union and Japan signed an agreement yesterday permitting International Whaling Commission observers to inspect their countries' whaling ships.

However, the agreement stipulates that the observers—who will be responsible to the commission—will be nominated by Japan and the Soviet Union. It is effective until Aug. 31 of next year.

Both countries recently agreed to an international provisional agreement reducing the number of whales they are allowed to catch.

Military Parade Staged in Taipei

TAIPEI, Oct. 10 (Reuters).—Nationalist China today celebrated National Day with a big parade for the first time in 11 years.

It featured heavy tanks, 155-mm cannons, rockets and ground-to-air Hawk and Nike-Hercules missiles.

President Yen Chia-kan took the salute as 35,000 soldiers marched past the reviewing stand in the presidential square. He urged the nation's youth to follow the guidance of his predecessor, the late Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

"The light of his great spirit will shine upon us always and the strength of his determination will guide us toward our final victory over the Communists," President Yen said.



Associated Press.

ANGOLA RECRUITS—Members of the MPLA Youth Movement during ambush drill.

Rhodesia Reports Attack by Mozambique

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Oct. 10 (Reuters).—Regular troops from Mozambique made two attacks inside Rhodesia yesterday, clashing with Rhodesian security forces, an official communiqué said today.

A white civilian was killed and another injured and one raider was believed to have been killed and two wounded in separate incidents in the eastern Vumba Mountain area, the security forces statement said.

It identified the raiders as troops of Frelimo, the ruling party in Mozambique since the country gained its independence from Portugal.

Official sources here said the clash was being regarded as an isolated incident. Rhodesian security force commanders have reported what they regard as friendly contacts with Frelimo units—particularly in the northeast border area.

A Rhodesian cattle company manager, Petrus Snyders, 55, died after the Frelimo troops ambushed his vehicle, the communiqué said.

The shooting occurred while Mr. Snyders was making a routine tour of a cattle farm near Umtali, it said. "The ambush was approximately 30 meters inside the Rhodesian border," the communiqué said.

Later, Rhodesian security forces in the area were attacked by Frelimo forces, the communiqué stated.

It was in this clash that the Frelimo forces were believed to have suffered casualties.

Mozambique, which borders Rhodesia and South Africa, became independent in June after 500 years of Portuguese rule.

Foreign Minister Joaquim Chissano declared that the new nation was prepared to give whatever help was needed to obtain black majority rule in Rhodesia.

He stressed the opposition of Frelimo (the Front for the Liberation of Mozambique) to the white minority governments in Rhodesia and South Africa.

Radio Luanda Bombed

LONDON, Oct. 10 (Reuters).—Radio Luanda, in Angola, reported today that its transmitting center had been bombed from the air, putting some of its transmitters out of action, according to a broadcast monitored here.

The radio said a single-engined aircraft dropped two bombs on the center this morning. It quoted witnesses as saying that the plane was piloted by "a mercenary" of the National Front for the Liberation of Angola.

The radio station is in an area of Angola controlled by the rival Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola.

After the bombing, the radio continued broadcasts on fewer frequencies than normal.

Filipino Opposition Leaders Assail Marcos' Style of Rule

MANILA, Oct. 10 (AP).—Opponents of the martial-law regime delivered a lengthy manifesto denouncing one-man rule to the office of President Ferdinand Marcos today.

The 98-page document, signed by 133 opposition politicians, educators, lawyers and religious leaders, said:

"We believe that when a system becomes so unjust and oppressive that more and more people are minded to resist its commands, a deliberate and public refusal to obey becomes a supreme act of conscience.

"A nonviolent system of noncooperation, adequately carried out at the proper time, can render the ways of violence unnecessary."

The manifesto stopped short of advocating such a policy, adding:

"Our people who do not approve of one-man rule, on the one hand, or the Communist order of doing things, on the other, should now reflect on what the third alternative might be.

"The events of the last three years in Thailand, Greece and Portugal indicate that the power of the few can be effectively overcome by the noncooperation of the many."

Other Criticism

The document followed sharp criticism of the regime by the Philippine Civil Liberties Union on Sept. 23, the third anniversary of martial law in the Philippines.

Jovito Salonga, a lawyer and former senator in the Congress abolished by martial law, said a copy of the manifesto was delivered to the office of Mr. Marcos's executive secretary, Alejandro Melchor jr.

There was no comment from the government.

The manifesto declared that Mr. Marcos's self-proclaimed new society contains the seeds of its own destruction.

"It speaks of human development but it operates in the stifling climate of fear, fraud and official violence. It claims to promote overall economic growth but limits its benefits to a select few.

"Its high public officials speak of reforming and disciplining society but, of all the sectors of society, they are the ones that urgently need reform and self-discipline."

The manifesto called for a new plan of government: . . . as soon as the present crisis is over.

It appealed for separation of executive power from the power to make laws and the judicial power.

No public official shall be allowed to arrogate the three powers unto himself, the manifesto said in an apparent reference to Mr. Marcos, who rules by decree and who has the power to fire judges at all levels.

Sweden Grounds All Viggen Jets After 3d Crash

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 10 (UPI).—The Swedish Air Force grounded all of its Viggen supersonic fighter-interceptors today after a crash which it said showed similarities to two previous accidents.

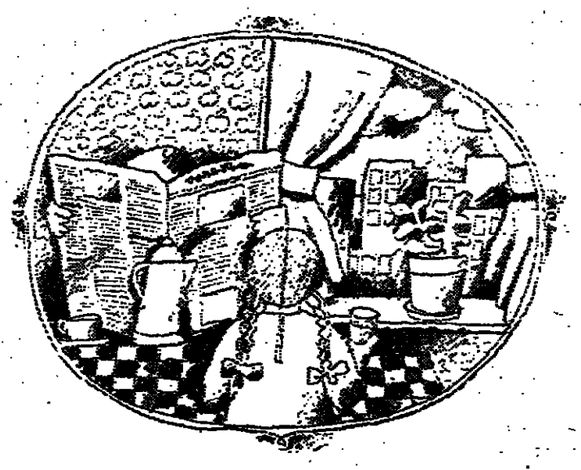
A spokesman said that between 80 and 100 planes were involved in the grounding.

One of the jet aircraft crashed today near the east coast city of Soederhamn as the pilot parachuted to safety. Another Viggen crashed Monday. The first crash occurred during the summer.

"These three crashes showed similarities," the air force spokesman said. "In all three there was first a fire and then the planes broke apart. During the investigation as, to the cause of the accidents, we have decided to ground all Viggen aircraft until further notice."

Since the Viggen was introduced in 1968, 11 have crashed, the spokesman said. The plane was one of the contenders to replace the aging F-104 Starfighter for four European nations in NATO but lost out to the F-16 of the United States.

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$700,000 Contributed in Three Months

Ford's Fund-Raising Affected by New Laws

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10 (WP).—President Ford's 1976 election committee raised more than $700,000 in its first three months, according to a report filed yesterday with the Federal Election Commission.

The report shows the effect of the new election campaign laws. Hundreds of individuals who gave many thousands of dollars to the 1972 campaign of Richard Nixon show up in the Ford committee report—but with contributions of $250, $750 or, at the most, $1,000, the limit an individual now can give to a candidate's primary campaign.

For example, in 1972, Willard Marriott of the Marriott Corp. gave the Nixon campaign $117,038. This year Mr. Marriott and his wife gave the Ford committee $1,000.

The names of the three biggest individual Nixon contributors—Clement Stone, Richard Scaife and John Mulcahy—who together gave $4.1 million in 1972 are absent from the Ford committee report.

Members of the Rockefeller family gave the Nixon campaign a total of $300,000. They have given Mr. Ford less than $5,000.

Many Jewish contributors who switched their support from the Democrats to Mr. Nixon in 1972 have now apparently switched back and are giving to the campaigns of Senators Henry Jackson, D-Wash., and Birch Bayh, D-Ind.

Poll Favors Ford

NEW YORK, Oct. 10 (AP).—A new Harris poll shows voters preferring President Ford over nine Democratic possibilities by margins ranging from 2 to 23 per cent.

The closest contest, the poll showed, was between Mr. Ford and Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., with 48 per cent preferring the President to 46 per cent for Sen. Kennedy.

A spokesman for the Harris organization said that, since the possibility of sample error is normally 3 per cent in either direction, it would be 6 per cent for the Ford-Democrat figures.

This means that the margins shown between Mr. Ford and several of the Democrats are insignificant.

The President's rating in the poll of 1,307 likely voters compared with the Democrats was: Sen. Jackson, 47 to 43 per cent; Sen. Edmund Muskie, D-Maine, 49 to 44; Sen. Hubert Humphrey, D-Minn., 48 to 42; Sen. Robert Byrd, D-W.Va., 49 to 38; Sargent Shriver, 52 to 40; Sen. Bayh, 52 to 31; Sen. William Proxmire, D-Wis., 52 to 31, and Calif. Gov. Edmund Brown, 53 to 30.

Turks Will Vote Sunday; Effect On Cyprus Seen

ANKARA, Oct. 10 (AP).—Nearly half of Turkey's 17 million voters are expected to go to the polls Sunday for bitterly contested parliamentary elections expected to influence—and possibly soften—this country's tough policy on the Cyprus dispute with Greece and Greek Cypriots.

Conciliatory Turkish moves toward a Cyprus settlement are expected by the United States following a partial lifting of Washington's embargo on U.S. arms sales to Turkey, diplomatic sources said.

At stake in the election are 54 of 153 Senate seats and 6 vacant seats in the 450-member Assembly. Any significant shift in the parties' relative strength could shake the delicate balance of power in parliament.

Opposition leader Bulent Ecevit has referred to the election as "a kind of referendum" which will determine whether the nation approves of the present four-party coalition government of Premier Suleyman Demirel.

Mr. Demirel's coalition was patched together after a six-month government crisis following Mr. Ecevit's resignation from the premiership. Mr. Demirel governs without a majority in the Assembly, with the support of independent deputies.

King Olav Sees Ford

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10 (UPI).—King Olav V of Norway met President Ford today in the White House Oval Office and presented Mr. Ford a medal commemorating the sailing of the first Norwegians to America 150 years ago.

Papua Is 142d in UN

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Oct. 10 (UPI).—The General Assembly voted unanimously today to admit Papua-New Guinea to the UN, as its 142d member. Papua became independent of Australia on Sept. 16.

NEW YORK'S

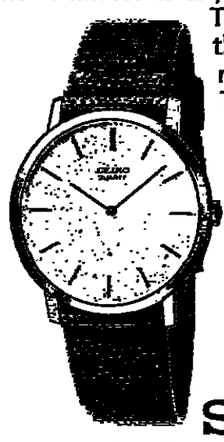
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LONDON THEATER

A Clown Goes Straight

By John Walker

LONDON, Oct. 10 (IHT).—Carl Sternheim's "Burger Schippel" has arrived in the West End—at the Prince of Wales Theatre—under a new title, "The Plumber's Progress," and by a roundabout route. Mike Ockrent's production was first presented at Edinburgh's Traverse Theatre and then had a short season at London's fringe theater, the Open Space.

It has reappeared as a vehicle for the talents of the British comedian Harry Secombe, here making his debut in a straight play—although no play that can accommodate Mr. Secombe's roly-poly frame and manic mugging can be called entirely straight and "The Plumber's Progress" has been bent a bit in its latest transformation.

A fat man who appears to have an even fatter man inside him, *signaling wildly to be let out*, Mr. Secombe is not only an accomplished clown but a fine singer, with an expressive tenor voice. Schippel, the central character of Sternheim's play, is a character that, almost, could have been written for him: a plumber who advances in society by his ability as a singer.

The play, which dates from 1913, is one of Sternheim's acid satires on the German middle classes attacking their ruthless self-interest hidden under their notions of duty and patriotism. This free adaptation, by C.P. Taylor, also emphasises their acquiescence to their social superiors and their fear and terror of anything that threatened the social order.

Schippel is a working-class outsider whose voice gains him entry into the middle-class world. Three members of a prize-winning quartet need him—or rather his *voice—to continue their success.*

This clash of classes makes for many funny moments, particularly as Schippel is able to take advantage of the situation for his own social advancement. The comedy is at its best in the confrontations between Mr. Secombe's beaming, good natured fool and Roger Kemp's Hitler, appalled at the stench of the working classes, frothing at the mouth in disgust and pathologically wiping the door handles that Schippel has touched.

Sternheim's characters tend to be obsessive, a quality caught by the splendid performances of Mr. Kemp and of Simon Callow as the Crown Prince Maximilian, a lecherous dimwit confident in his own aristocratic superiority—there is a hilarious moment when, attempting the seduction of a not unwilling lady, he puts a ladder up to her bedroom window and then waits for her to climb down to him.

It is here that Mr. Secombe throws the play out of balance. His Schippel has none of the hardness of Sternheim's creation, but is a lovable buffoon. He does discipline his usual comic methods—a high-pitched giggle and a succession of funny faces—so that when he does use them, in a crowded balcony scene, they seem funnier than usual. But he is far too amiable a performer,



Harry Secombe

much too nice for the acidity of the play.

Nevertheless, it is a pleasant and comic evening, interspersed with some charming singing. Priscilla Morgan is effectively sharp as a predatory woman in search of a husband and Mr. Ockrent's direction allows scope for Mr. Secombe's comic talents without too much distortion of the play.

* * *

At the Young Vic, there is a tepid "Othello," directed by Alfred Lynch in a somewhat awkward manner. It is a decent, well-spoken production in too low a key. It lacks passion.

At the Greenwood Theatre at London Bridge, Michael Mundell's "Dylan Thomas—Beyond Milk Wood" is a lively run through of the poet's life and work, presented as a collaboration between Thomas as a youth, lively and full of dreams, and as an older man, maturer and more despairing.

DANCE IN THE NETHERLANDS

Nureyev Shines in Ballet Created for Him

By Oleg Kerensky

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 10 (IHT).—The Dutch National Ballet is the latest company to welcome Rudolf Nureyev as an international guest star. He is with them for the whole month, first in the Netherlands and then in Austria and Switzerland, in a program designed to display both *his versatility and that of the* company. The apex of this program, presented for the first time in Amsterdam last night, is a new ballet specially created for Nureyev by Rudi van Dantzig, the company's artistic director. It keeps the star on stage throughout the course of Richard Strauss's "Death and Transfiguration."

The ballet has an English title, "Flown in a Gentle Wind," a phrase taken from a writer referred to in the printed program only by his initials, I.W.

The complete sentence is "Days pass like the pages of a calendar, blown in a gentle wind."

This is one of those semi-abstract ballets in which the protagonist recalls the loves and pleasures of his youth while rather unhappily surveying the present and the future and then reconciling himself to death. I had feared another "Ropes of Time," the previous work mounted for Nureyev by Van Dantzig, which seemed to me to sink in a maze of pretentious symbolism. But, perhaps prompted by the Strauss music, Van Dantzig has opted for a much more traditional style than is his wont, and his new ballet is the better for it.

Right Atmosphere

The right atmosphere is created at once by Toer van Schayk's beautiful set, a tree in front of a sky which is sometimes peacefully autumnal, sometimes darkly menacing. His costumes are equally appropriate. Nureyev in vaguely Central European peasant jerkin, is crouched on stage guarded by two near-naked young men with wings on their arms suggesting angels from a 19th-century children's book or maybe from a present-day science fiction fantasy or rock musical. The innocent friends of the hero's past, when they appear, look like nymphs from "Daphnis and Chloe" or "L'Après-Midi d'un Faune."

In keeping with the fashionably old-fashioned theme and decor, the choreography is mainly classical, but with hints of modern style and in particular with a large number of deep backward bends for Nureyev which are extremely expressive.

He dances the arduous role with deep conviction as well as physical skill and stamina, easily gripping the attention and dominating the action. Not that the supporting cast is eclipsed. Sonia Marchiollo is charming as the woman in his life; Boudewijn Plaines and Jan Willem de Ros, *nimble and decorative as the* protecting and sometimes menacing angels; and Rowena Greenwood, Judith Jones and Peter Boyes provide light contrast as the nymphs.

The company's talents are more ambitiously exposed in "Collective Symphony," a work created earlier this year by Hans van Manen, Tour van Schayk and Rudi van Dantzig, the three leading Dutch choreographers, collaborating to set Stravinsky's "Symphony in C." Some of the ladies are displayed rather too generously, their figures being far from flattered by the bathing-suit costumes. But most of the dancers acquit themselves well in what is an energetic but mainly rather cool, abstract work. The different choreographic styles blend astonishingly well, making this a successful as well as interesting experiment. I particularly liked the quirkier sections, with arms spread out at odd angles, and a tender, lyrical pas de trois, gloriously danced by Alexandra Radius, Han Ebbelaar and Zoltan Peter, which tempted the audience into applause even while the music was still in progress.



AP.

Rudolf Nureyev

Radius also joined Nureyev in the "Corsair" pas de deux, one *of the flashy party pieces* which he still does excitingly though without quite the sensational lightness and agility of some years ago. She is essentially a *gentle rather than a bravura* dancer, but coped with the technical demands of her solo perfectly acceptably. The fourth item in the program was Van *Manen's "Adagio Hammerklavier,"* a gentle poetic piece to the Beethoven music, not really well placed immediately after the razzamatazz of "Corsair."

Sunday these two items will be replaced by "Bayadère" which may make the whole program better balanced. Even as it is, it is a diverse and very enjoyable evening. It is to be repeated in Amsterdam on Wednesday and will also be given in Utrecht (Oct. 13), Eindhoven (Oct. 14) and Scheveningen (Oct. 29). Foreign dates are: Vienna Volksoper (Oct. 17-18), Zurich (Oct. 20), Lugano (Oct. 21), Lausanne (Oct. 23), Basel (Oct. 24), Bregenz (Oct. 25), St. Gallen (Oct. 28) and Geneva (Oct. 27).

AROUND PARIS GALLERIES

Reinhoud, Galerie de France, 3 Faubourg Saint-Honoré, Paris 8, to Nov. 13.

Twenty hammered metal sculptures and a number of drawings made by Reinhoud during a one-year stay in the United States. They are typical of Reinhoud's considerable *drôlerie* and deal with such subjects as football players and scenes of everyday life. Reinhoud's wit is never cruel and his little grotesques are thoroughly human.

Mariano Hernandez, Galerie de France, 3 Faubourg Saint-Honoré, Paris 8, to Nov. 13.

Hernandez (born in Spain in 1928, grew up in Argentina) produces large canvases on which gaudy colors give their silhouettes to figures which have a certain folk-art brazenness about them and reveal a formal affinity of sorts with the writing on pre-Columbian manuscripts.

Itinéraire d'un bijou, Galerie Trigème, 18 Rue du Roule, Paris 1, to Nov. 8.

Two young jewelers, Gilles Emassian and Daniel Cadinot, have a small shop with a workshop in the back room and are currently exhibiting 32 jewels (rings, brooches, bracelets and necklaces) they have made from the design of 12 different artists (including Ado, Berthier, Chassepot, Nellens, Tyszblat and themselves). A number of the pieces are made in either gold or silver.

Bilweis, L'Œil de Bœuf, 58 Rue Quincampoix, Paris 4, to Oct. 31.

Bilweis paints on aluminum or stainless-steel panels with automobile paint. The result is by no *means rough and industrial. On* the contrary, one is faced with fresh and gentle-hued still lifes, with blushing peaches and steaming cups.

Delfino, Galerie Darthea Speyer, 6 Rue Jacques Callot, Paris 6, to Nov. 7.

Delfino presents large sculptures (some over 6 feet high) in black and light beige epoxy resin, that take the shape of rather undefinable organic forms. Is that tall pillar an avatar of a human trachea and larynx, or a giant larval insect? It partakes of both and strikes a vicariously ominous chord in *the imagination.* The epoxy material is handsomely treated, the black sculptures looking as though they might be made out of bronze.

Sven Hauptmann, Maison du Danemark (2d floor), 142 Avenue des Champs-Elysées, Paris 8, to Oct. 14.

A collection of thoroughly pleasant collages by Danish artist Hauptmann, assembling all manner of materials, as is usual in collage, for the simple pleasure of the eye.

MICHAEL GIBSON.

ENTERTAINMENT

NEW YORK, Oct. 10 (IHT).—This is how critics for The New York Times rate new films:

"French Provincial," directed by André Téchiné and starring Jeanne Moreau, concerns the multigenerational rise and fall of a French bourgeois family. Moreau is Berthe, the town laundress, who marries into the family after having an affair with the "most likable" of the three sons. The lesson, Richard Eder says, is that the "bourgeoisie will co-opt members of the proletariat when necessary." She becomes the head of the family. The film eventually collapses "under the increasingly coarse style that Téchiné adopts to symbolize his thesis of capitalist collapse." However, Moreau comes close to *saving the movie.*

"Milestones," directed, photographed and written by Robert Kramer and John Douglas, "is the most honest, complex and moving film exploration yet made" of what happened to the survivors of the New Left in the 1960s. Richard Eder points out that Kramer and Douglas are veteran radical film makers. Their *credits include a documentary* in North Vietnam in 1969. A year later, Kramer wrote and directed "Ice." "Both men remain Marxist revolutionaries, at least in *theory.*" The scenes, the critic says, are "written—but they concern the real thoughts and experiences of those who enact them and their authenticity is overwhelming." On the debit side, Eder says the film's complex interweaving of characters "makes for some initial confusion" and "one or two of its scripted sequences seem stagy."

"Mahogany," directed by Berry Gordy, the Detroit music executive who put Motown Records into the movie business with "Lady Sings the Blues," is so slick, says Vincent Canby, that the late Jacqueline Susann "might have envied it." It concerns a poor black girl from Chicago (Diana Ross) who becomes the toast of the international fashion world only to renounce it all for the love of a poor but honest black politician (Billy Dee Williams). Canby finds the film "a lot more entertaining than the material has any right to be." Anthony Perkins as the photo*grapher who makes the girl* famous "helps to give shape to Miss Ross's performance."

"Hard Times," directed by Walter Hill, is a "stylish, sharp, ingratiating movie about pick-up fighters who travel around with their managers staging high-stakes matches in warehouses, on piers and in fields just outside town," Richard Eder reports. Set in New Orleans during the Depression, it stars Charles Bronson, James Coburn, Jill Ireland, among others. The story is slight, Eder says, but the film "moves well, its characters, good and bad, are taut and spring and it is frequently funny." The fight scenes are done with restraint, "apart from the usual phony-sounding 'thwacks' when the blows land."

"Can OPEC exist without Saudi Arabia?"

By June 1976, the answer may well be "yes."

Without the moderating influence of Saudi Arabia at last month's OPEC meeting, the 10% price rise would have been much steeper.

By next June, when OPEC meets again, the Hudson Letter predicts that Saudi Arabia will have lost the bargaining position it enjoys today, and its moderating influence will have been severely eroded.

The pace of world economic recovery, providing increased demand for oil, will be the critical factor. An added 10 percent demand for oil by next summer would put OPEC in a sellers' market and enable the cartel to set prices without Saudi Arabia.

The likely result would be a further – and significant – oil price rise.

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THE MARKET

The 'Self-Indulgent' Art Investment Fund

By Souren Melikian

ANTWERP (IHT).—Modarco, the powerful art investment fund specialising in modern and contemporary works, is indulging itself in an exhibition of 47 of its finest oils.

Among the paintings are works by Henri Rousseau, Picasso, Willem de Kooning and Josef Albers. They may be seen (until Oct. 18) by appointment at Osterriethuis, the 18th-century mansion owned by the Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas (Paribas) branch in Antwerp.

The paintings are for sale but the exhibition is not aimed at selling. It is being held behind closed doors, no advertising has been placed and publicity has been discouraged. The show is, more than anything else, an expression of self-satisfaction. Modarco's general manager Ephraim Ilin likes to quote the late Paris dealer Daniel-Henri Kahnweiler: "I made a living with the works I sold and became rich with those I didn't sell."

The estimated value of these paintings is $14 million. All were acquired after 1971. And not all are masterpieces. The Claude Monet landscape "Le Port d'Amsterdam" is an early one and early Monets are desirable but it is pedestrian in composition and muddy in color. Henri Matisse's "Femme à la Fenêtre, Nice," done c. 1918-1919, is nothing to write home about.

Outstanding Works

But there are more than enough outstanding pieces to overshadow such imperfections. Picasso's "Femme à la Mandoline," painted toward the end of 1908 when he was most strongly influenced by African art, belongs to the top range of cubist painting. Ilin values it at $900,000.

Fernand Léger's "La Maison dans les Arbres" (1914) is estimated at $500,000. There are other cubist works, some very fine: Georges Braque's "La Table" (1918), František Kupka's "La Foreuse" (1925) and Juan Gris's "La Table devant le Bâtiment" (1918). It is clear that Modarco has been banking on cubism.

The firm has also been investing in surrealism. It owns a star piece, Max Ernst's large composition entitled "Surrealism." This was commissioned by André Breton for the great exhibition held at the Museum of Modern Art in New York in 1942 and was reproduced as the show's poster. Emile Veranneman, a leading modern art dealer in Belgium and an expert on Belgian surrealism, said that this was the kind of work big museums would go after. He also said that René Magritte's "Profondeurs de Plaisir-II" (1947) is important.

Modarco also likes expressionism as an investment. Soutine is represented by a major portrait, "Portrait d'Homme à la Cravate Noire" (1918-1929), and "La Servante en Bleu," a powerful work painted with great restraint. The latter has never been seen in public before.

The contemporary section includes a Francis Bacon triptych (1968), exhibited at the Paris retrospective of Bacon's works. There are some works by Yaacov Agam, who is Ilin's nephew, Josef Albers and others. These paintings represent the continuation of the earlier trends favored by Modarco. Bacon carries the stamp of expressionism; Agam is in the cubist tradition via the Bauhaus.

Five Years Old

When it was founded five years ago, Modarco was a Panamanian company with capital put up by the Geneva and Brussels branches of Paribas, the Banque du Rhône, Giovanni Agnelli's Saifi Finanziaria and Ephraim Ilin himself. It has since gone public with its shares being sold over the counter in Geneva. The company is run by Ilin, a Russian-born Israeli, who has been collecting since he was 16.

Unlike Artemis, the other art fund of similar scope, Modarco sells only to dealers. This simplifies transactions. As professionals know, it is 10 times easier to sell to—or buy from—other professionals, if only because they don't suffer so much from the public's obsession with being done in or with buying the wrong work.

Traveling exhibitions are at the center of Modarco's dealings. A show, including two-thirds of the firm's large collections of De Koonings, is currently on the Fuji Television Gallery, Tokyo—where the fund's name did not appear. In the first month, Ilin says, more than half a million dollars worth of paintings were sold.

This month, a new Paris gallery, the Galeries des Arts, 33, Rue de Seine, is to open Oct. 29 with another De Kooning show. Modarco put up the money ($250,000) for the gallery but did not publicise the fact. Ilin said that the gallery will allow Modarco to promote the artists "with whom we work" and organize shows open to the public. Why not use an existing gallery? "Because," he said, "either they take care of their own interests, or they might take our artists away from us, or, just as bad, they would agree to exhibit our artists' works while actually concentrating on the promotion of theirs."

In 1973 Modarco's turnover was $2,254,693, leaving a net profit of $474,792. In 1974 the corresponding figures were $3,172,961 and $630,374. This year, sales are off sharply. In the first six months the turnover was only $950,060. Ilin says, however, that turnover is likely to reach the $3-million mark by the end of the year.

Currently there is a psychological reticence among buyers, as Ilin puts it. However, he said, demand is still strong for high-powered works. Most dealers of international standing would agree. But by implication this is an admission that not all Modarco's works are high-powered.

Ilin isn't worrying about the future. His optimism stems from unquestionable enthusiasm for painting, particularly his own favorites, the Russian expressionists and constructivists. Moreover, he has the kind of comfortable financial backing that spares him the day-to-day anxieties of the small fry.



Picasso's "Femme à la Mandoline," on view in the Modarco show in Antwerp.

The Issues of Forgers and Fake Art

EMILY GENAUER

NEW YORK—It was a curious week in the New York art world. There were new exhibitions, of course. More provocative than most for me were issues raised by a movie.

"F for Fake," presented during the New York Film Festival, was devised, directed and acted in by Orson Welles. It deals lightly but interminably with the making, selling and evaluating of works of art. Principally it is about admitted art forger Elmyr de Hory and Clifford Irving, who wrote a book about De Hory before he was revealed through his biography of Howard Hughes as a master of forgery. But the film is also a fake, an outrageous puff for De Hory and Irving.

What troubled me is that the movie advances once again the idea that art forgers can, if they are skillful enough, fake works by Matisse, Picasso, Modigliani or anyone else so cleverly that experts are constantly being fooled; that, having this gift, they are themselves worthy of being called artists and their forgeries have real value; that, by inference, technical skill is what art is about. An original, personal vision of the world is, except for one fast throwaway comment by Orson Welles, of no moment.

Atrocious Forgeries

All of this is arrant and nauseating nonsense. Very rarely is a trained, experienced critic, scholar or collector taken in by faked modern art. De Hory's own forgeries, as seen in the film, are atrocious. Certainly they were bought by dealers who were either ignorant or dishonest and who sold them to buyers no less ignorant and, actually, more concerned with a status-conferring label (a faked work's price is always a little less than a top dealer would charge for the real thing) than with authenticity.

Certainly museums have modern fakes on their walls. They should be criticized for avarice, not ignorance. The traditional practice—now growing obsolete—has been for museums to accept as gifts collections that included forgeries they would hang and eventually weed out when the donor was dead. The public suffered, of course, in that the judgment and standards people were presumably developing were impaired when what they saw were fakes presented as the real thing. But museums used to maintain, as they wouldn't dare to any more, that eventually the public profited, too, since many fine works were made available for its edification and pleasure that would not have been if the museum had rejected the gift and offended the giver.

Critics? Most of them know what is real and what isn't. But calling a work a fake in print is to invite a lawsuit, with the burden of proof on the critic. So they generally resort to circumlocutions they hope the public will understand: Works are "insignificant" or "unrewarding" or just plain "very curious."

With old masters, ancient and primitive art, the problem is tougher, and museums and collectors turn increasingly to scientific laboratories for testing.

Even in the area of old masters the truly knowledgeable are rarely fooled. The classic case, forever being cited to prove that experts do fall on their faces, is the forgery of paintings by Vermeer which were eventually exposed (after they landed in several great European museums) as the work of a pedestrian Dutch artist of our own time called Hans van Meegeren.

But the experts weren't fooled. I have on my desk a yellowing photostatic copy of a cable sent from Paris on Oct. 4, 1937, to Duveen Brothers, then, perhaps, the world's outstanding dealers. It reads: "SEEN TODAY AT BANK LARGE VERMEER ABOUT FOUR FEET BY THREE CHRIST'S SUPPER AT EMMAUS SUPPOSED BELONG PRIVATE FAMILY... PRICE 90,000 POUNDS STOP PICTURE ROTTEN FAKE SURELY WILL BE OFFERED."

It was indeed offered, the first of several Van Meegeren "Vermeers" to come on the market. Bought by Field Marshal Goering, among others, eventually they landed in the museums of Holland, by that time occupied by the Nazis.

And why, if the experts knew all along that the pictures were fakes, did they not speak out? But who was interested in saving the Nazis money or embarrassment? Surely not the very old, almost totally blind Jewish former museum director who "authenticated" them and then got out of the country.

ART

What the Franco-American Exchange Means

By Hilton Kramer

NEW YORK (NYT).—For anyone with a sense of history, the new agreements between the Museum of Modern Art in New York and the French government's Ministry of Cultural Affairs—announced in Paris last month—constitute an event rich in the ironies of natural destiny. Between the art worlds of Paris and New York there has long existed a complex network of very close relationships, at once aesthetic, intellectual, economic and institutional. But the nature of these relationships has changed over the years, altered by the shifting strengths of cultural vitality, the vagaries of political fortune and the gyrations of the international art market.

Once the unrivaled artistic capital of the Western world, the principal source—or so it seemed—of new ideas worth entertaining and new pictures worth acquiring, Paris as a center of the visual arts has declined in recent decades to something very like a provincial metropolis. The Louvre and other famous repositories of the past reign undiminished in their glory, but the world of living art no longer commands the old prestige. Its liveliest minds now look to New York for new inspiration, and its liveliest institutions likewise look to their American counterparts as models of organization and taste. The center of intellectual gravity has shifted decisively.

If all this sounds shamelessly chauvinistic, there is no helping it. During the regime of André Malraux as French cultural minister, a conscious attempt was made to restore something of France's lost position. But the result, like so much of President de Gaulle's policy of national *gloire*, of which it was a programmatic expression, was not impressive. A few celebrated artists were given state funerals, a great many ancient buildings were cleaned up, and a vast quantity of Malraux's orotund rhetoric passed into the upper cultural atmosphere. But little was actually accomplished where it counted: In the work of living artists. Malraux's sympathetic understanding of contemporary art was extremely limited, to say the least, and his rhetoric—not to mention his politics—was not the sort to inspire the energies of the younger generation. About contemporary artistic ideas originating outside the borders of the French nation, he remained sternly aloof, if not entirely ignorant.

Quite the opposite is the case with Michel Guy, who now rules as secretary for cultural affairs in France. Guy's aesthetic curiosity is unconfined by national borders, and his interest in contemporary art is both intelligent and intense. There is no reason to suppose that he is less of a patriot than Malraux, but he is, on the evidence so far, infinitely wiser about what may be needed to revitalize the visual arts in France. He understands that the first essential is to put a new generation of artists in close touch with evidence of vitality elsewhere. He appears to recognize, too, that certain institutions—especially museums specializing in modern art—have been more highly developed outside France, and therefore serve the public more effectively. He is clearly determined to bring the benefits of such developments to the French art world.

It was Guy, for example, who was responsible last spring for inviting the American sculptor Mark Di Suvero to mount a large outdoor exhibition of his monumental sculptures in the Tuileries—an event that would have been unthinkable only a few years earlier. Di Suvero is not an easy sculptor for an uninformed public to respond to—as New Yorkers will shortly discover when, later this fall, a show of his work comes to the Whitney Museum and to a number of open-air sites around the city. Nothing could have been better calculated to dramatize the new spirit that has come to the Cultural Ministry under its present director.

The agreements that have now been entered into with the Museum of Modern Art promise to bring a similar energy to bear on the conduct of France's museum world, particularly those institutions charged with responsibility for exhibiting modern art. Paris has its own Musée d'Art Moderne, to be sure, but it is a very dreary place—more like a cemetery of venerated reputations than an institution formed by a rigorous exercise of taste, discrimination and historical intelligence. All hope for injecting a new spirit in this realm has lately been lavished on the new Centre Beaubourg, now under construction in Paris and expected to open in 1977. The man responsible for the visual arts section of this huge cultural complex is Pontus Hulten, a Swedish specialist in contemporary art with many close connections in the U.S. art world. It has long been expected that U.S. museums, dealers and private collectors would play some sort of role in Hulten's plans for Beaubourg, and the agreements with the Museum of Modern Art now insure that this will indeed be the case. Under these new agreements, the museum will be, among other things, a "major lender" to the center's inaugural exhibition.

Cézanne Show

The Paris announcement calls for exchanges of museum personnel, works of art, programs and so on. The French will lend important works to the Museum of Modern Art's forthcoming "Fauvism" exhibition, and to the even more important exhibition of late works by Cézanne, coming to the museum in 1977. The Cézanne exhibition will then be shown in Paris. Even more significant, perhaps, a show that the museum is devoting to one of France's major living painters — André Masson—will also travel to Paris after its exhibition in New York. No one is saying that this is the sort of thing New York does better than Paris, but the implication is clear enough. What these agreements promise to constitute, in fact, is a kind of ongoing seminar in which the practiced hands of the Museum of Modern Art will instruct a new generation of French museologists in the art of contemporary museum organization and exhibition. Another French-oriented exhibition originated by the Museum of Modern Art, the show of Beaux-Arts architecture opening here this month, will likewise make its way across the Atlantic as part of the new arrangement.

In all of this, the Masson exhibition has a kind of symbolic importance. Masson belongs to the group of European painters who took refuge in New York during World War II, and his work played an important role in the formation of the New York School. It is known to have been an influence on the work of Jackson Pollock, among others, and it has long been an enthusiasm of the chief curator of painting at the museum, William Rubin, who is organizing this show. Now it was the international success of the New York School that, more than any other single aesthetic factor, tipped the scales against Paris in the postwar period. In accepting an American-organized retrospective of Masson's œuvre, the French will not only be honoring one of their most distinguished living artists but will also perforce be savoring—with what irony, one can only guess—a tender moment in the history of their own decline. It is all immensely interesting, and it says a great deal about Guy's taste, courage and sense of history that he has been able to bring it off. Whatever the paradoxes involved, it is the most hopeful news we have had from the French art world in decades.

A Henry Moore Statue Stolen In South Africa

JOHANNESBURG, Oct. 10 (AP).—A statue by Henry Moore, valued at $17,200, was stolen from a Johannesburg art gallery this week when a gallery attendant left his post to answer a question about a painting on exhibit.

The bronze statue, entitled "Woman on a Bench," is 10 inches high and 6 inches wide. It was bought by the Johannesburg city council in 1959.

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New York Stock Exchange Trading, Oct. 10

1975 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
41⅝	32¾	AbbtLa .80	18	x703	41¼	39⅞	41⅛+	1⅜
47¾	33¼	ACF In 2.60	8	13	41⅝	41	41⅝+	⅜
10⅞	7	AcmeClv .50	5	6	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
11	7¼	AdmEx .77e		9	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛
6¼	2⅝	Adms Millis		12	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
9⅝	3¼	Addressog	12	127	7⅝	7½	7½	
10	7¼	Advinv .24e		131	7⅝	7⅝	7½—	⅛
29⅞	17⅝	AetnaLf 1.08	12	165	22⅞	22¼	22⅝—	⅛
43⅞	31	AetnaLf pf 2		6	35	34½	35	
12	6⅝	Ahmans .20	5	178	8	7⅞	8 +	⅛
4⅜	1⅝	Aileen Inc	10	25	3¼	3	3¼+	⅛
79⅝	44¾	AirPrd .20b	16	130	63⅞	63½	63⅝—	½
13⅝	4⅞	AirnFrt .50	9	63	10½	10¼	10⅜—	⅛
[illegible]	10¼	Aircoinc 1	6	42	19⅝	19¼	19¼—	⅜
[illegible]	1	AJ Industris	5	15	2¼	2¼	2¼—	⅛
18⅞	10½	Akzona 1.20	47	57	16⅞	16⅜	16⅜+	⅛
14½	7⅝	Ala Gas 1.28	6	1	13½	13⅛	13⅛+	½
84½	69½	AlaP pf8.28		z200	77½	76¼	77½+	1
17⅝	9	Alaska Intrs	7	14	12⅝	12½	12½—	⅛
16⅞	13	Albanyin .60	8	7	15½	15	15½+	⅛
8⅝	4⅝	AlbertoC .36	16	7	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
21⅝	12¼	Albertsn .60	10	17	21⅛	20⅝	20⅞—	⅜
26⅝	16⅞	AlcanAlu .80	8	156	20⅝	19⅞	20 —	⅛
13¾	7½	AlcoStd .56	5	105	13	12⅝	12⅞+	¼
39	15¼	AlconLb .24	23	18	22¾	22⅝	22⅞+	¼
6⅝	2½	Alexdrs .16e	7	118	6¾	6⅝	6½—	¼
6⅝	3	AllsnMt .48e		127	3	1⅝	1⅞—	1⅛
14⅜	6⅝	AllegCp .45e	6	31	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞—	⅛
25⅞	20⅝	AllgLud 1.80	4	11	23⅞	23½	23¾+	⅛
36⅞	31⅝	AllgLud pf 3		2	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜—	⅜
18⅝	12⅞	AllgPw 1.52	9	77	16⅝	16½	16⅝+	⅛
11⅞	4⅝	AllenGrp .40	10	13	9⅛	8⅞	9 —	¼
42	27	AlldCh 1.80	8	178	31⅜	30⅞	31⅜+	⅜
15⅝	8⅝	AlldMnt .60	6	4	10⅝	10½	10⅝+	⅛
15⅝	10⅝	AlldProd 1	5	12	11⅝	11½	11½—	⅛
42½	18⅝	AlldStr 1.60	9	459	42¼	41⅜	42	
56	54⅝	AlldStr pf 4		z30	56⅜	54⅝	54⅝—	⅜
4	2⅝	Alld Supmkt		5	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
12⅝	6⅝	AllisChal .26	6	158	10⅝	10	10⅝+	½
12½	7⅝	AlphaP .34p	9	16	7⅞	7	7½—	⅛
50¼	27⅝	Alcoa 1.34	10	408	39⅞	39	39 —	⅜
46⅞	26⅝	AmalgSug 3	3	x5	36¼	36	36¼+	⅛
56¼	28¾	Amax 1.75	8	296	48	45½	45⅞—	3
135½	77	Amax pf5.25		80	117½	112½	112½—	5
16	6	AMBAC .60	6	28	12⅞	12½	12⅝—	⅛
5⅝	3	Amcord .28	6	13	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	
18¾	13¼	Amerca 1.30	5	15	16⅛	15⅞	16⅛	1⅛
23⅝	16⅝	A Hess .30b	4	284	17	16⅝	16⅞	
57¼	42	A Hes pf3.50		102	46	45⅝	45⅝—	⅜
22	7⅝	AAirFlt .48	11	78	18⅝	18⅛	18⅜+	⅛
10⅞	5⅝	Am Airlin		188	7⅛	7	7 —	⅛
14¾	3⅝	A Baker .40	24	4	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝—	⅛
43⅝	30½	A Brnds 2.68	7	80	35⅞	35	35⅝+	⅛
27⅝	13⅞	AmBdcst .80	8	54	21⅝	20¾	20¾+	¼
12⅝	5	AmBldM .36	6	4	10⅝	10½	10⅝	
34½	28	A Can 2.20a	6	51	29⅝	29	29⅝+	½
23¼	18⅝	A Can pf1.75		3	20⅝	20¼	20¼—	⅜

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INTERNATIONAL
BUSINESS **Herald Tribune** FINANCE
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, OCTOBER 11-12, 1975

British Output Falls Below Level of 1970

Manufacturing Index Off 10% in Year

LONDON, Oct. 10 (AP-DJ).—British industrial and manufacturing activity fell in August, continuing the downtrend evident since the middle of last year.

According to government figures released today, both the manufacturing and industrial indexes are now below their 1970 index base levels of 100.

The manufacturing index for August was 99.4, down from 100.3 a month earlier and down more than 10 per cent from 110.8 a year earlier.

The all-industries index—which includes mining, construction and utility activities as well as manufacturing—fell in August to 98.1 from 100 a month earlier and 108.9 a year earlier.

The government said the latest figures suggest production "has continued to decline in recent months although perhaps less sharply than earlier in the year."

For the three months through August manufacturing activity was down about 1.7 per cent from the previous three months, while total industrial activity was down about 1.8 per cent from the March-April-May period.

Although an increasing number of economic forecasters agree that the decline in industrial activity is slowing, few see any considerable upturn until sometime next year.

Comparing the latest three-month period with the previous three months, the weakest manufacturing sector was the metal industries, where production dropped 8.7 per cent. Output in engineering and allied industries fell 2.5 per cent.

However, chemicals, coal and oil-sector activity rose 1.3 per cent between the two quarterly periods, while food, drink and tobacco manufacturing output firmed 0.3 per cent and textiles and clothing output increased 2 per cent.



Associated Press.

CLEAN AND QUIET—Prototype of an electric taxi can be seen at London Motor Show next week. The cab has a top speed of 55 mph and a range of 100 miles on one charge. It is built by J. Lucas Ltd.

Inflation Main U.S. Problem, Survey of Bankers Shows

By Michael C. Jensen

NEW YORK, Oct. 10 (NYT).—Nearly 70 per cent of the bankers who responded to a poll at the annual meeting of the American Bankers' Association here this week said they believed inflation was the nation's most pressing economic problem, overshadowing such problems as unemployment, energy and the fiscal crisis in the cities.

The bankers also said, by a ratio of almost 3 to 2, that they thought the national economy would continue to improve in the months ahead, although many predicted that the pickup would be slow.

The bankers who were surveyed thus appeared to support the Ford administration's contention that inflation is a more disruptive force to the economy than unemployment. In fact, almost 60 per cent of the bankers gave the administration good to excellent marks for its economic policies and actions, with the remainder rating it fair to poor.

Gerald Holt, president of the Golden State Bank of Downey, Calif., said the administration had been "faced with gigantic economic problems," and had "struck a fine balance between inflation and recovery."

The survey of bankers' attitudes was conducted Monday as the association convened its first general session. Questionnaires were handed to 2,000 bankers from all over the country and 242 responses were collected following the meeting.

The views of bankers on the economy are considered important because they are close to the nation's business community, in small towns as well as large metropolitan areas, and are well-informed on financial trends in their regions.

While 73.2 per cent of the bankers who responded to the survey said they thought the economy would continue its current upward course, 20.9 per cent said they believed it would stagnate, and another 5.9 per cent said they thought it would lose ground in the months ahead.

Upturn Into 1976

HOT SPRINGS, Va., Oct. 10 (AP).—The U.S. recovery from recession will continue through 1976, the Business Council forecast today, but corporate leaders said a major economic shock such as the bankruptcy of New York City could upset the comeback.

Other dangers in the road back to economic health are inflation and problems caused by other nations trying to tame their recessions, the executives said.

The council forecast said 1976 should be a year of continued growth from the recession, but it added that steel and consumer goods could be in short supply by 1977.

The report was cautiously optimistic overall, predicting the economy will show real growth of 5.5 per cent in 1976 after a decline of 4 per cent this year.

The Business Council is an organization of the nation's top 100 corporate executives who meet annually to advise the federal government of their views on the economy.

Some corporate executives here for the two-day meeting told reporters the recovery from the recession is uneven and could be upset by a major disruption.

They said they oppose federal aid to New York City in principle but believe the government must do something because default on the city's debt could undermine public confidence in the economy and cause banks to tighten loan-lending policies.

According to rules under which Business Council members talked with reporters here, they cannot be quoted by name.

The council report, prepared by a panel of economists, said corporate profits should increase by 25 per cent next year, although profits still would be well below the average of earlier years.

Hope Is Seen For U.S. Aid To New York

As President Implies He Won't Veto Bill

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10 (AP).—As New York officials detected a ray of hope in the way President Ford made his latest rejection of federal aid for New York City, the Senate Banking Committee chairman said today it would be difficult but not impossible to give the help New York seeks.

Sen. William Proxmire, D-Wis., told New York Gov. Hugh Carey he was not sure Congress could give New York the kind of aid it wants. He said it would be difficult to "put together and enact the kind of legislation you ask, but it's not impossible."

Gov. Carey, while calling default by New York City "an economic Pearl Harbor" that could cripple the nation's economic recovery, rejected again a suggestion that increased taxes be used to restore investor confidence in New York.

Asked by Sen. Proxmire if he was willing to follow a suggestion by Federal Reserve Board chairman Arthur Burns that a tax be enacted equal to half of New York City's operating deficit, Gov. Carey declared: "We welcome the Spartan approach, but we're not prepared to sack Athens."

He warned that a default by the city would not only hurt its own citizens, but also disrupt the municipal credit market across the country and thus harm the nation's entire economic structure.

Meanwhile, President Ford, speaking at a news conference last night, said none of the proposals he has seen so far for congressional help would "fit the bill" and warrant his signature.

The fact that the President did not flatly commit himself to vetoing any bill for federal loan guarantees or other aid to the city raised hopes among state and city officials that some federal assistance might eventually be forthcoming.

But Mr. Ford was clearly reluctant, declaring that "I do not think it's a healthy thing for the federal government to bail out a city—and I mean any city—that has handled its fiscal affairs as irresponsibly over a long period of time as New York City."

Illinois Cash Problem

CHICAGO, Oct. 10 (AP).—Illinois is so short of cash that it cannot pay its bills, State Controller George Lindberg jr. said today.

"We have bottomed out of our cash reserves—they are gone," Mr. Lindberg told a news conference.

Mr. Lindberg, a Republican, urged state legislators to drop their plans to override Democratic Gov. Daniel Walker's massive veto of state aid to schools and, instead, "dig in our heels" to combat the cash drain.

Aides of the governor said that Mr. Lindberg has been maximizing the problem "to create scare headlines."

Pollutant Tops DDT for Danger

NEW YORK, Oct. 10 (AP-DJ).—A group of industrial pollutants that seemed to be coming under control a few years ago is now considered a more serious threat than the insecticide DDT.

The ubiquitous pollutants—a chemical family derived from benzene and called polychlorinated biphenyls, or PCBs—are stirring concern for a variety of reasons. They have caused severe human ailments, including a skin disease and liver problems, and researchers are finding evidence that PCBs are toxic at far lower levels than previously thought.

In laboratory experiments, PCBs fed to monkeys have resulted in a high incidence of miscarriages and sickly infants, while rats have developed liver cancer. Evidence is accumulating that PCBs may harm some wildlife—particularly ocean-feeding birds—and even the entire ecological food chain.

Furthermore, PCBs are far more resistant than even DDT to degradation by natural forces. In many places the accumulation of PCBs in the environment either has exceeded or may soon exceed that of DDT.

But because of their advantages—chemical stability, fire resistance and electrical insulating properties—PCBs are important to the safe operation of many electrical transformers and capacitors. They also have been used in such varied products as lubricants, waterproofing chemicals and "carbonless" duplicating paper.

Evidence of contamination now is being discovered far from industrial plants. "It's all over the place—we find PCBs everywhere we look," says Glenn Schweitzer, director of the office of toxic substances of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

Worrisome quantities of PCBs have been detected in fish ranging from salmon in Lake Michigan to striped bass in the Hudson River—a hint that the chemicals are leaking into the very beginnings of the food chain. Oceanographers have found the chemicals far out at sea.

Concern is increased by the fact that a three-year-old voluntary restriction on PCB applications in the United States has failed to reduce pollution. "The contamination of the environment is as bad as it has ever been," says Donald Mount, an aquatic toxicologist and director of the National Water Quality Laboratory in Duluth.

The controls were instituted in the wake of a 1972 report by a federal government task force that urged that PCBs "should be restricted to essential or nonreplaceable uses which involve minimum direct human exposure, since they can have adverse effects on human health." The sole U.S. producer, Monsanto Co., voluntarily stopped selling the chemicals to "several thousand," customers—all except users with "closed system," electrical applications.

The St. Louis-based company says that it now sells to only 40 PCB customers in the United States and that its U.S. production has been slashed to about 40 million pounds a year from the 1970 peak of 85 million pounds. Monsanto also makes PCBs in Europe and sells them under the same restrictions.

But the production cutback has failed to reduce pollution levels for several reasons. One is the chemicals' persistence in the environment. PCBs "could be around for years and years to come," says Nicholas Fisher, a marine ecologist at the Woods Hole oceanographic institution in Massachusetts.

Also, many U.S. users of PCBs cut off by Monsanto are obtaining supplies from European producers for use in hand soaps, copying-ink toners and other products that readily contribute to pollution, federal officials believe. And finally, even Monsanto customers in their manufacturing processes accidentally spill PCBs, and direct emissions of the chemicals into waterways have never been stopped.

As a result of the apparent failure of voluntary controls, environmentalists are urging a ban on PCBs. "They are a hazard to human health, so there should be a complete phaseout of PCBs in every use as soon as possible," says Karim Ahmed, a biochemist with the Natural Resources Defense Council in New York.

Money Supply Drops in U.S. During Week

Decline Seen Favorable For the Stock Market

By Terry Robards

NEW YORK, Oct. 10 (NYT).—The U.S. money supply, a closely watched indicator of Federal Reserve policy, declined again in the week ended Oct. 1, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York reported yesterday.

The decline in M-1, or currency in circulation plus checking account balances, amounted to $300 million and followed a revised drop of $2 billion in the previous reporting week.

A $300-million dip in one week is not large enough to be considered significant in itself, but would be important as part of a longer-term trend. Money market analysts perceive a definite downtrend in recent weeks.

Stock market analysts have interpreted the fall in money supply as a favorable harbinger for stock prices, because it implies that the Fed will be able to relax its monetary posture or at least not tighten the supply and drive up interest rates. Tight money and high interest rates traditionally are bearish for equity values.

Fearing renewed inflation, the Fed has kept a fairly close rein on the money supply this year. Critics have suggested that the Fed's tight grip will inhibit the national economic recovery, so any signs that the Fed may relax its posture tend to be interpreted favorably.

The reserve bank said M-1 averaged $293.1 billion in the Oct. 1 reporting week, down from the revised average of $293.4 billion in the previous week. The decline of $3 billion in the Sept. 24 reporting period was the largest since January.

Meanwhile, the Fed said business loans at major New York banks had fallen $147 million in the week ended Wednesday to $36 billion. This was the fifth decline in the last six weeks and followed the revised drop of $15 billion the previous week.

Reflecting sluggish economic activity following the recession, business loans have fallen $1.28 billion in the period since June 25, compared to an increase of $2.74 billion in the comparable period of 1974.

On a national basis, the Fed said, business loans rose $570 million in the week ended Oct. 1 to $119.57 billion. The national figures are reported a week later than the New York figures, but the uptrend in that week was encouraging to analysts who have been awaiting an increase as confirmation that a business recovery is under way.

Concern About N.Y.C., Illinois Cited

Market Ends Even After See-Saw Session

NEW YORK, Oct. 10 (UPI).—Stocks switched directions several times today before turning slightly easier in the last hour of trading.

Analysts attributed the weaker tone to continued concern about New York City's fiscal crisis and a report that the state of Illinois was experiencing cash-flow problems.

Analysts said part of the market's early strength was the result of optimism connected with the decline in the U.S. money supply.

One analyst said the latest money figures "mean we can now look for a trend of easier money and declining interest rates." Recently, it had been feared interest rates might be headed higher—often a negative influence for the market.

The Dow Jones industrial average closed at 823.91, down 0.63, and advancing issues were about even with decliners.

Volume totaled 14.88 million shares compared with 17.77 million yesterday.

IBM, which reported higher quarterly profits, picked up 3/4 to 206.

Du Pont rose 1 1/2 to 117. But Exxon slid 1 3/8 to 91 1/8 in the oil group.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange weakened in quiet trading. The Amex index fell 0.19 to 84.13.

Nolex lost 1 3/4 to 5 7/8, while Houston Oil & Minerals dropped 1/2 to 28 3/4.

The switch in monetary policy by the Fed triggered the strongest bond market advance for several months.

After the banking data hit the market late yesterday the only direction was up, with both the government and corporate sectors closing today at or around their highest levels of the week.

Even the Treasury's announcement yesterday that it will sell $3 billion of two-year notes next week failed to subdue the market, although it was pointed out that the sale had been announced two weeks ago, without the auction date and maturity, so the market had plenty of time to discount the impact.

In market action today government coupons finished the session with gains of up to 1/2 point following some strong institutional buying, and corporates closed with similar gains, although the pace of activity was not quite so hectic.

Federal funds closed lower in the 5.625-per-cent range in the absence of any Federal Reserve intervention in the market, and Treasury bill yields also dropped sharply.

In Chicago, wheat futures rallied in the closing minutes and ended with a gain of nearly 5 cents a bushel on the Board of Trade.

Soybeans lost 3 1/2 cents while oats were down 2 1/2 and corn closed mixed. Soybean meal was down about $1 a ton and soybean oil prices were irregular.

Congress Urged to Reject Plan To Sell Some of IMF's Gold

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10 (AP-DJ).—Former U.S. Treasury Secretary Henry Fowler urged Congress today to reject a plan to sell one-sixth of the International Monetary Fund's gold holdings and to return another one-sixth to IMF countries.

Testifying before a House-Senate economic subcommittee, Mr. Fowler said the IMF gold agreement has "fatal" defects which could lead to a major setback in efforts to achieve international monetary reforms.

"The fatal flaw in the tentative agreement," he said, "is the combination of an abolition of the official price for gold for official monetary transactions with the implicit freedom in the complementary understanding among the group of 10 that, after two years, any national central bank may buy gold from another central bank at any price or from the private market at any price and in any amount."

The official price of gold is $42.22 an ounce but it has been selling on international exchanges at about $140 an ounce.

Mr. Fowler said that because the agreement values the gold reserves at competitive market prices, the proposed freeing of gold stocks would massively increase the gold reserves held by major nations.

Major consequences could be anticipated, Mr. Fowler said.

The most important would be greater inflationary pressures through a sudden and drastic enlargement of international reserves in countries with sizable gold holdings, he said. Another would be to heighten political tensions.

Another witness, Jacques de Groote, who represents Belgium and other countries as an IMF executive director, told the congressional panel that the tentative gold agreement reached in Washington in early September "raises serious difficulties."

Mr. De Groote, who testified in a personal capacity, not as an IMF executive director, said the IMF's interim committee on monetary reform decided that one-sixth of the IMF's gold holdings—or about 25 million ounces—will be used for the benefit of the neediest countries.

He said that this appeared to be an "easy and straight-forward decision," but suggested that IMF officials are having difficulty in working out technical problems on how it should be carried out.

The IMF interim committee will meet again in early January and is expected to consider again the tentative IMF gold agreement. Under IMF rules, the gold agreement cannot become fully effective until after the U.S. Congress approves it, although IMF officials say that it might be possible to begin gradual sales of one-sixth of the IMF gold holdings early in 1976, before governments formally ratify basic changes in the articles of agreement of the 127-nation monetary agency.

Dollar Drops Sharply on Europe Marts

LONDON, Oct. 10 (AP-DJ).—The dollar dropped sharply against all major European currencies today though market turnover appeared to be light.

The main reason for the dollar's decline was a downturn in short-term U.S. interest rates and indications in the New York Federal Reserve's weekly statement that money market conditions could ease even further.

Short-term Eurodollar rates eased in sympathy with New York conditions. Three-month Eurodollars fell to 7.38 per cent offered from 7.75 per cent yesterday and 8.38 per cent last Friday.

In the background to developments was continuing concern over the financial plight of New York City.

The dollar fell to 2.5755 deutsche marks from 2.5992 and to 2.6650 Swiss francs from 2.6925. The U.S. currency also plunged against the French franc to 4.4063 from 4.4440.

Sterling rose to $2.0590 from $2.0470, but its trade-weighted average depreciation against 10 currencies remained unchanged at 23.3 per cent below 1971 parities.

A dealer said there seemed to be hardly any intervention by central banks, though the Bundesbank bought $17 million at the Frankfurt foreign exchange fixing.

Gold continued to strengthen, rising in London to $143-$143 an ounce, bid and asked, in late trading compared with $139.75-140.75 late yesterday.

Poland Reported Eyeing Purchase Of U.S. Planes

PARIS, Oct. 10 (AP).—Two American aircraft manufacturers are engaged in advanced negotiations for sale of commercial planes to Poland, U.S. Secretary of Commerce Rogers Morton said today.

An aide estimated that the deal could cover as many as 30 planes for a total value of $1 billion.

Mr. Morton was stopping over in Paris after a trip to Poland and Hungary to spur commercial exchanges.

He told a news conference that American aircraft are much more efficient on fuel consumption" than the Soviet-built airliners now in service with the Polish airline Lot. "There is a good chance that Lot will purchase American aircraft," he declared.

Sales teams from McDonnell-Douglas and Boeing are in Warsaw to try to sell DC-9 and B-727 planes, Mr. Morton said. British, French and Russian suppliers also were reported to be after the order from Lot.

Earnings Reports by U.S. Companies

American Petrofina

Third Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue (millions)	268.2	260.4
Profits (millions)	16.7	31.9
Per share	1.57	3.00
Nine Months		
Revenue (millions)		731.3
Profits (millions)	30.9	64.3
Per share	2.90	6.03

Burroughs

Third Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue (millions)	367.7	348.7
Profits (millions)	27.5	25.8
Per share	0.69	0.66
Nine Months		
Revenue (millions)	1,149.8	1,048.5
Profits (millions)	91.8	81.1
Per share	2.31	2.08

C B S

Third Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue (millions)	460.1	415.5
Profits (millions)	29.1	25.8
Per share	1.02	0.90
Nine Months		
Revenue (millions)	1,363.4	1,250.1
Profits (millions)	87.2	76.1
Per share	3.05	2.66

Chemical New York

		1975	1974
Profits (millions)	A	23.1	22.9
Per share	A	1.60	1.58
Profits (millions)	B	21.9	20.8
Per share	B	1.52	1.45
Nine Months			
Profits (millions)	A	70.9	63.3
Per share	A	5.52	4.39
Profits (millions)	B	77.8	60.9
Per share	B	5.39	4.22

A—Before securities transactions. B—After security transactions.

Crown Zellerbach

Third Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue (millions)	446.9	469.6
Profits (millions)	12.56	30.06
Per share	0.50	1.23
Nine Months		
Revenue (millions)	1,397.0	1,388.0
Profits (millions)	46.99	86.68
Per share	1.89	3.52

First Boston

Third Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue (millions)	521.9	25.0
Profits (millions)	1.65	2.51
Per share	0.52	0.79
Nine Months		
Revenue (millions)	84.2	63.4
Profits (millions)	10.93	2.99
Per share	3.39	0.95

Florida Power

Third Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue (millions)	377.5	296.1
Profits (millions)	52.4	23.9
Per share	3.25	1.28
Nine Months		
Revenue (millions)	488.5	362.5
Profits (millions)	70.2	36.5
Per share	4.37	2.13

I B M

Third Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue (millions)	3,600.1	3,125.2
Profits (millions)	495.2	477.3
Per share	3.32	3.23
Nine Months		
Revenue (millions)	10,368.4	9,387.0
Profits (millions)	1,401.2	1,391.1
Per share	9.41	9.45

International Paper

Third Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue (millions)	756.7	811.6
Profits (millions)	49.23	80.61
Per share	1.11	1.82
Nine Months		
Revenue (millions)	2,243.9	2,225.6
Profits (millions)	143.36	196.96
Per share	3.24	4.46

Kaiser Aluminum

Third Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue (millions)	373.1	440.1
Profits (millions)	7.90	21.62
Per share	0.37	1.05
Nine Months		
Revenue (millions)	1,211.0	1,291.6
Profits (millions)	69.53	65.58
Per share	3.51	3.31

Marine Midland Banks

Third Quarter		1975	1974
Profits (millions)	A	8.65	8.61
Per share	A	0.69	0.69
Profits (millions)	B	8.27	9.09
Per share	B	0.66	0.72
Nine Months			
Profits (millions)	A	28.9	29.1
Per share	A	2.30	2.32
Profits (millions)	B	28.6	31.5
Per share	B	2.28	2.51

A—Before securities transactions. B—After security transactions.

Nortrust

Third Quarter		1975	1974
Profits (millions)	A	6.5	6.3
Per share	A	1.30	1.25
Profits (millions)	B	6.2	5.2
Per share	B	1.26	1.04
Nine Months			
Profits (millions)	A	19.5	18.0
Per share	A	3.91	3.60
Profits (millions)	B	19.2	15.5
Per share	B	3.84	3.19

Owens Illinois

Third Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue (millions)	600.2	565.9
Profits (millions)	31.45	25.44
Per share	2.19	1.77
Nine Months		
Revenue (millions)	1,665.8	1,600.6
Profits (millions)	6.77	6.70
Per share	4.46	4.63

Pacific Power & Light

Year	1975	1974
Revenue (millions)	278.7	41.0
Profits (millions)	57.0	13.0
Per share	2.23	2.03

Valley Nat'l Bank

Nine Months	1975	1974
Profits (millions) A	13.9	13.0
Per share A	1.56	1.48
Profits (millions) B	13.8	12.9
Per share B	1.55	1.44

A—Before securities transactions. B—After security transactions.

THE PHILIPPINE INVESTMENT COMPANY S.A.
Net Asset Value as of Sept. 30, 1975
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Listed Luxembourg Stock Exchange
Agent: Banque Générale du Luxembourg
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DC Gold Index Quotation & European Gold Markets
Oct. 10, 1975

	Open	Close	N.C.
London	141.00	142.25	+2.25
Zurich	141.00	142.25	+2.25
Paris (12.5 kilo)	147.77	147.82	+1.04

U.S. dollars per ounce.
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Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices Oct. 10, 1975

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
1750	Abby Glen	365	360	360	
3213	Abitibi	$9⅞	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
1000	Acklands	$14⅛	14½	14½	— ⅛
100	Acres Ltd	$8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
8725	Agnico E	450	445	445	— 5
400	Agra Ind	$5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
3794	Alta Gas A	$11¾	11¼	11½	+ ¼
200	Alta Nat	$21½	21	21	— 1
1650	Algo Cent	$14¾	14½	14½	— ¼
8	Alminex	$5	5	5	— ¼
3100	Argus C pr	$13½	13½	13½	
800	Atco A	$9⅝	9	9½	+ ⅛
1200	BP Can	$11¼	11⅛	11⅛	— ½
400	Banister C	$6⅞	6¾	6¾	
9303	Bank N S	$45¼	44⅞	44⅞	— ⅛
7978	Bell Canad	$41½	41⅛	41½	+ ¼
500	Beth Cop A	$11¼	11	11	
1300	Block Bros	360	355	350	
1050	Bovis Cor	110	110	110	
800	Bralor Res	201	200	201	+ 1
5100	Bramalea	455	450	450	—15
7396	Brameda	115	110	115	+ 3
15650	Brenda M	410	405	405	
1117	Bridger	265	261	261	— 9
860	BC Forest	$16¾	16½	16½	— ¼
550	BC Phone	$9¾	9¾	9¾	— ¼
2600	Brunswk	405	395	405	+10
115	Burns Fds	$9½	9⅜	9⅜	+ ⅛
9933	Cad Frv	$10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
16045	Cal Pow A	$25½	25¼	25⅛	+ ⅛
9299	Camflo	$10⅞	10½	10⅝	+ ⅜
100	Campau A	460	460	460	
7400	C Nor West	435	425	430	—10
200	C Pakrs C	$18½	18½	18½	
1425	Can Perm	$16	16	16	+ ⅛
400	C Tung	300	298	300	
60	C Cablesy	$12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
600	Cdn Cel	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
2175	CGE	$25	24¾	25	+ 1
8790	CI Bk Com	$26⅝	26⅛	26⅛	— ¼
500	C Ind Gas	$6	6	6	
285	Cdn Tire A	$45¼	45⅝	45⅝	— ⅜
300	C Uitlies	$9¼	9¼	9¼	
750	Canbra	270	265	265	— 5
400	Candel Oil	$15½	15½	15½	— ½
1200	Cagslar	$6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
550	Celanese	470	460	460	—10
1100	Chieftan D	$8¼	8	8	— ¼
4500	Coch Will	65	64	65	+ 3
200	C Holiday	298	298	298	— 2
4100	Con Bldg	245	240	245	+ 1
2200	C Rambler	110	105	110	
4100	Con Distrb	320	315	320	
3855	Cons Gas	$12	11¾	11¾	— ¼
3710	Cralgmt	470	470	470	— 5
700	Crush Intl	$9	8⅞	9	+ ¼
1150	Denison	$55¼	54⅝	55	— ⅜
4550	Dicknsn	$7	6¾	6⅞	+ ⅛
3625	Dofasco A	$25⅝	25⅜	25½	— ¼
1150	Dom Store	$17¾	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
40000	Dylex L A	$7½	7⅛	7½	+ ⅜
3700	East Mal	253	240	253	+13
1000	Electro A	425	425	425	
100	Emco	$7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
5325	Falcon C	$6½	6¼	6¼	— ⅜
156	Falcon	$29¾	29¾	29¾	+ ¼
1300	Fed Ind A	$5½	5¼	5½	+ ⅛
400	Francana	$8½	8½	8½	— ¼
100	Fraser A	$19¼	19¼	19¼	— ¼
9000	Gnt Mascf	50	50	50	+1½
800	Gibraltar	$5	5	5	
100	Granisle	$12¾	12¾	12¾	
7160	Gt. Paper	$23	22¾	22¾	— ¼
50	Greyhnd	$17¼	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅜
1171	Guar Trst	475	455	455	—30
808	Hambro C	176	175	175	— 2
1433	Hawker S	$6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
220	Hayes D A	$5½	5½	5½	— ¼
850	H Bay Co	$16	15¾	16	+ ¼
400	Huron Eri	$23½	23¼	23½	+ ½
550	IAC	$18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	+ ¼
7100	Indusmin	$7⅝	7½	7½	— ⅛
400	Inglis	$12	12	12	
440	Inland Gas	$9½	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
400	Int Mogul	285	285	285	+ 5
2475	Intpr Pipe	$11⅞	11¾	11⅞	+ ⅛
250	Inv Grp A	$6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
700	Jannock	$5¼	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
34025	Kaiser Re	$11⅞	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅛
600	Kaps Tran	215	212	212	+ 1
300	Kelsey H	$8	7⅞	8	+ ¼
5025	Kerr A A	$11⅝	11	11⅝	+ ⅛
200	Koffler A	360	350	360	+ 5
900	Labatt A	$18⅞	18⅝	18¾	— ⅛
600	LOnt Cem	360	350	350	
4143	LL Lac	145	145	145	
27	Lob Co A	490	490	490	—10
420	Lob Co B	$5⅛	5	5⅛	
300	Mclan H A	$8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	
6910	MB Ltd	$19⅝	19⅜	19½	+ ¼
800	Madsen	48	48	48	+ 3
300	M Lf Mills	$26	26	26	— ⅛
500	Matgml A	$15½	15½	15½	— ⅛
3410	Moore	$47⅝	47⅛	47⅛	+ ⅛
70	Nat Trust	$15½	15	15½	+ ⅛
21090	Noranda A	$32	31¾	31¾	— ⅜
1499	Nor Elect	$25⅜	25½	25½	
1500	Nowsco W	$11	10⅝	10½	— ½
2000	Orchan A	245	245	245	— 5
3380	Oshawa A	475	460	460	—15
2050	Pamour A	475	445	475	+25
3400	PanCan P	$17	16½	16½	— ⅜
1000	Patino N V	$12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
800	Pembin A	285	285	285	
3200	Pembin B	285	285	285	
1800	Pine Point	$31¾	31	31	— ⅜
100	Pitts C	$6½	6½	6½	
1850	Placer	$19¾	19¾	19¾	
4514	Que Sturg	169	160	169	+ 5
250	Redpath A	$23¼	23⅛	23¼	+ ⅛
725	Reed Oslr A	$5½	5⅜	5½	+ ⅛
22	Reichhold	$17¾	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
5900	Revnu Prp	72	70	71	
100	ORothman	$14¼	14¼	14¼	
3440	Shell Can	$15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ½
4310	Sherritt A	$6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
450	Siebens	$9¾	9⅝	9¾	+ ⅛
700	Sigma	$24	23	24	+ 1
1550	Simpsons	$7⅛	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
1400	Simpson S	$10	10	10	
200	Slat W Can	$9¼	9¼	9¼	
300	Southm A	$25	25	25	
3739	Stelco A	$30⅝	30¼	30⅜	— ⅛
4850	Steep R	130	125	128	+ 2
700	Sundele O	$5½	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
1858	Teck Cor A	370	355	360	+ 5
1256	Teck Cor B	325	315	325	— 5
600	Teledyne	$5	5	5	+10
2960	Texaco	$26	26	25	+ ⅛
2800	Thom N A	$12	12	12	
4695	Tor Dm Bk	$41¾	41⅜	41½	— ⅜
640	Traders A	$13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	+ ¼
300	Trans Mt	$9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
9057	TrCan PL	$10	9¾	9⅞	
150	Un Carbid	$20¼	20¼	20¼	
3250	UGas A	$7	6¾	6¾	
385	Union Oil	$7⅞	7¾	7⅞	+ ¼
1900	U Siscoe	$5⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
6200	Upp Can	102	100	100	— 3
2200	Voyager P	$9½	9	9	— ¼
100	Weldwod	$9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
950	Walburne	$9¼	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
10100	West Mine	270	265	270	+ 5
725	Weston	$17¾	17½	17½	— ⅛
88	Willroy	90	90	90	— 5
7100	Woodwd A	$18¾	18¼	18¼	— ¾
900	Yk Bear	225	222	222	— 8

Total sales 1,262,569 shares

Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

Closing Prices Oct. 10, 1975

. new york (ap) — The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn., over the counter Bank, Insurance & Industrial stocks.

Bank and Trust

Stock	Bid	Ask
1stEmp S	13	13¾
1st Wn F	1½	1¾
Hartf NC	16	16½
Midl Bks	17½	18½
Shaw Cp	29	30½
U Va Bks	15¼	15¾
Va N Bnk	14¾	15¾

Insurance

Stock	Bid	Ask
Fid Un Lf	16¾	17¼

Industrials

Stock	Bid	Ask
AFA PrS	5	6
AID Inc	3¼	3¾
AVM Cp	1¾	2½
Acushnt	10¼	11
Addisn W	8¾	9⅛
Adv Ros	1½	1¾
Alborts	3¾	4½
Allco Inc	7⅝	8⅛
Allyn Bac	4⅛	4½
A El Lab	1⅛	1½
Am Exp	36⅝	36⅞
Am Finl	10⅛	11
Am Furn	3	3⅝
Am Greet	8¼	8⅝
Am Telev	14	14¾
Am Weld	9¼	10¼
Amtr Dv	⅝	⅞
Anadite	5⅞	6¼
Anheus B	31¼	31¾
Ard May	2⅛	2⅞
ArkWtG	15⅞	16⅝
AsCC Bot	13½	14
Arvida	4⅛	4⅝
AsCC Bot	13½	14¼
AtGas Lt	13	13⅝
Baird At	4⅝	5⅛
Balt PntC	11¾	12¼
Bang Hy	11	11½
Bkam Rlt	5⅝	6⅛
Bassett F	17	17¾
Bayls Mk	8½	9
Beeline F	4⅝	5¼
Betz Lab	34¼	35
Bibb Co	6⅝	7⅛
Bird Son	41½	43½
Birichr	1	1⅜
Bick Hills	33½	35
Bonza Int	2⅛	2⅝
Booz AH	5⅜	6¼
Braden	4⅝	5¼
Brinks	10¼	10¾
Brks Sca	13¼	14
Brwning	3⅛	3⅝
Buckb M	5⅜	6⅛
Buckeye	10¼	10¾
Burn Sim	3⅜	4¼
CalWSv	25	26
Campl Ch	1⅞	1¾
Canrad H	1	1⅜
Cap Swst	4⅞	5⅝
Capln Air	1⅝	2
Cap Tec	2¼	3
Care Cp	2¾	3
CenVl PS	10¾	11¼
Chm Lea	8¼	9⅜
Chesa Ut	8	9
Chl Bridg	81	82½
Chilin Cp	3½	3⅞
ChrisSe	104	107
Circle F	2	2¼
CitznUt A	26⅞	27½
CitznUt B	24⅞	25⅛
Clark Mf	24¼	25¼
Clow Cp	6⅞	7⅜
Co.u Vent	2¾	3½
Com Clr	14	14¾
Coml Sh	17	18½
Comw Pa	23¼	24
Con Pap	40	41
Craw Co	8½	9¼
Cross Co	11½	12½
Cutlr Fed	2¼	3½
Danly M	4¼	5¼
Data Den	2	2⅞
Data 100	10½	11
Dayt Inc	29	30½
Decor In	2⅛	2⅝
DeKlb Ag	36¼	37½
Delni Oil	2⅜	2¾
DeLux C	29¼	30
Det CanT	11¼	12¼
Del IntBr	28¾	29¾
Dewey El	½	1
Diam Cry	12¼	13
Dixn Cru	15¼	16
Docutel	7⅜	8
Dollar G	7¼	7⅝
Dorch G	10⅜	11
Dow Jone	23¾	24½
Doyle DB	9	9½
Dunkin D	4½	4⅞
Duriron	16¾	17½
Eberin In	2⅞	3⅛
Econ Lab	28¼	28¾
ElPas El	9¾	10¼
Elba Syst	3⅝	4⅛
Elder Be	5¼	6
Elec Nucl	8⅛	8⅝
Elec Mod	2⅛	2¾
Energy C	4¼	4¾
Entwistl	2	2¾
Equty Oil	16¾	17¼
Erie Tec	7	9
Ethan Al	17½	18¼
Fab Tek	⅞	1¼
Fingrht	2⅞	3¼
Fst Bost	17½	18¼
Fickngr	23⅝	24⅛
Fla WatU	⅞	1¼
Forest O	15½	15⅝
Frmigli	½	⅞
Fotomat	13¼	13⅞
Frkln Cp	3⅝	4
Frnkln El	6⅝	7⅛
Frnd Ice	22¾	23½
Gen RIEs	3	4
Gov EFin	6⅞	7⅜
Graph Cn	12	12¾
Green Mt	7⅛	7⅝
Grey Adv	6⅝	6⅞
Gulf Intst	9¼	10
Gvrodn	3	3½
Harper R	7⅛	7⅞
Henred F	15	15¼
Holobm	1⅛	1¾
Hoover	10⅞	11⅛
Horiz Res	1	2
Huck Mfg	4¼	4⅝
Huds Pap	23¼	24¼
Hyatt Cp	4⅞	5
Hyatt Int	4	4½
Ind Nucir	3¼	3⅝
Infra Ind	2⅝	2⅞
Interc En	8¼	9¼
Intrmk In	2½	3
Intrmt G	11¾	12¼
InBk Wsh	3	3⅜
laSou Ut	22⅝	22⅞
Jamsby	10	10¾
Jiffy Fds	1	1⅜
Joslyn M	13½	14¼
KMS Ind	2¾	3⅛
Kaisr Stl	34½	35
KalsStl pf	18½	19
Kalvar	2⅞	3¼
Kaman A	16¼	17
Kampg A	4¼	4¾
Kate Gre	⅛	1¼
Kaysam	1⅛	1½
Kear Tr	5	5⅝
Kelly Svc	11	11¾
Keuff Ess	11¾	12¼
Keye Fib	15⅛	15⅝
Key CusF	3⅜	4
King Int	1¼	1¾
Knap Vog	11½	12½
Lance In	21½	22
Land Res	½	⅞
Lin Bcast	7½	7⅞
Log Etrn	2⅝	2⅞
Madisn G	11¾	12¼
Mal Rlty	1½	1¾
Maltkrt	38	38¾
Manor C	2¼	2¾
Marlt Frt	3⅞	3⅞
Maui LP	7½	8
McCor	32	33
McQuay	9¾	10½
Measur	14⅞	15⅝
Medtrn	34½	35¼
Merid In	1½	2¼
Mdlsx W	12⅝	13⅛
Midld Ca	1⅛	1⅝
Midw Gt	12½	13½
Millipr	46	48
Miner In	3⅞	4⅝
Minn Gas	18	18½
Miss Vl G	12	13
Mrs S Pie	11¾	12½
Monf Col	5⅞	6¼
Moore P	7	8
Moore S	17¾	18¾
Motch M	2	3
Mot Club	3⅛	3⅝
Mueller	7½	9
Narag Cp	5½	6¼
Nat G&O	6¾	7½
Nat Lib	3	3⅜
N SecRsh	3¾	4¼
Natnw Rl	2½	3½
NJ Nat G	10½	11¼
Nielsn A	19⅝	19⅞
Nielsn B	19½	20
NoCar Gs	8⅞	9¼
NEuO RT	16¾	17½
Nortrp Kl	13½	14¼
NW NatG	7⅝	8
NW PuSv	17¼	17¾
Noxel Cp	9½	10
Ogilvy M	17¾	18½
Ohio Ferr	14¼	15
Oil Shale	4¼	4½
Ormont	5⅜	5½
Otter TP	18	18½
Over NA	4¾	5½
Pabst Br	24⅞	25⅛
PacGa R	23½	24¼
Pakco	¾	1½
Park Dr	20¼	23¾
Parks H	2⅛	2⅞
Pauley P	4⅝	5
Pearl Mf	13	14
Pa Enter	13	13½
PnzlOff B	12¾	12⅞
Pepsi BW	5½	6
Petrolit	79½	81
Pettibon	22½	23½
Philip L	8½	8⅝
Piedmt A	3⅜	3⅞
Pinkrtn	34¼	35
Pion HIB	26⅞	26⅞
Plaltiln	2	3
Possls Cp	1½	2¼
Progrp	1½	1⅞
Pub S NC	9⅛	9⅝
P Bennet	24	25
PutD Cap	3⅜	3⅞
Qual Inns	1⅜	1⅞
Ragen Pr	2⅜	3¼
Rahall C	5⅞	6⅜
Raych Cp	233	238
Raymnd	7½	8½
Recog Eq	6⅜	7
Road Ex	43½	44¼
Robin M	10¾	11¾
Roselon	3½	4¼
Rouse	2⅜	3
Rus Stov	14	14¾
Sadlier	1¼	1¾
Scan Dat	1⅜	1⅞
Scripps H	18½	20
Sels Delt	2½	2⅞
Seneca F	2⅝	3⅛
Seven U	29½	30¼
Snap Tls	27½	28½
SolidSt Sc	7¼	8¼
S Cal Wat	11¼	11¾
Sw Gs Cp	9¼	10⅛
Sw El Sv	14	14⅝
Standyn	11½	12¼
Std Regis	16¾	17
Stan HPd	9	10½
Sterig Str	4¼	4⅝
Strawb Cl	19¼	21
Suedal F	3⅛	3⅝
Super El	4¼	4⅞
TIME DC	4⅝	5⅛
Tampax	32¾	33¾
Taylr Wl	11¾	12¼
Tech Pub	5⅜	6½
Techcre	22¾	23¼
Tecum P	30	32
Tennant	25	27
Tifny Co	7¼	7¾
Transo O	9¾	10¼
Trico Pd	25	27
Tritn OG	2	2⅜
Tyson F	12⅞	13⅜
Un McGll	10¾	11¼
US Bnknt	4½	4⅞
US TrkLn	12⅝	13⅛
Up Pen P	15¾	16½
Valley Gs	7⅝	8⅝
VanD Air	7½	8¼
Vance S	2⅝	3⅛
Velcro	7⅛	7½
Ventron	18¼	19
Wads Pu	6½	7¼
Wsh NG	10⅛	10⅞
Webb Re	6⅞	6⅝
Weco Dvl	2	2¼
Weight W	4⅞	5¼
Weldtrn	2⅛	3¼
Welling M	7⅜	7⅞
Well Gar	4⅝	5¼
Welsbch	2½	3¼
Wstn Mfg	1¾	2
Westmd	47¼	48
Wisc PL	15⅝	16
Wdwrd L	26	26¾
Wright W	3⅝	3¾
ZionUt B	18¾	19¾

Montreal Stocks

Sales	Stock		High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
184	Algoma	$	29¾	29¼	29¼	+ ¼
100	Asbestos	$	18¼	18¼	18¼	
501	Bank MOnt	$	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
1840	Basic Res	$	10⅞	10	10⅝	+ ⅜
466	Can Cement	$	9⅛	9⅛	9½	
500	Cdn Indust	$	21¾	21⅝	21¾	+ ⅛
300	Cdn Int Pw	$	15	15	15	
400	Crn Zell A	$	15	15	15	+ ½
402	Gaz Metro	$	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
226	Imasco	$	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	+ ⅛
3700	Molson A	$	18⅛	18	18	— ¼
200	Power Cp	$	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
100	Price Co	$	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	
600	Rolland A	$	7	7	7	+ ⅜
22051	Royal Bank	$	32½	32	32	— ⅜
351	Roy TrustA	$	20½	20½	20½	— ½
100	Steinberg A	$	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
100	Zellers		470	470	470	

Total sales 379,731 shares.

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds

Bond	Bid	Ask
Air France 9½-82	99½	100½
Asahi 10¼-80	100¾	101¾
ASEA 8½-86	89	90
Ashland 8-87	85¼	86¼
Aust.I.D. 10¼-81	100¾	101¾
Aust-Swiss 8-87	86¼	87¼
Bk Tokyo 7¾-76	98	99
BFCE 9-82	97¾	98¾
Bergen 8-87	89½	90½
B.N.P. 9½-87	100¾	101¾
Borregaard 8¾-86	90¾	91¾
Broken Hill 10-90	99	100
Broken Hill 9½-81	100½	101½
Carlsberg 8¾-86	97¼	98¼
Carrier 8-87	85	86
CNE 9¼-85	97¼	98¼
CN Rhone 10-80/82	101	102
Cons Food 7½-91	80¾	81¾
Conoco 8-86	93	94
Cont Tel 8¼-86	90¾	91¾
Copen Coun 7¾-87	80	81
Copen Tel 8½-86	96	97
Corning 8½-86	97½	98½
Cut Ham 8-87	87¾	87½
Dana 8-87	86½	87½
Denmark 9-82	99	100
Denmark 7½-90	79¾	80¾
Dow Cor 8½-86	97¾	98¾
Dupont 7½-78	100¼	101¼
EIB 9½-85	100¼	101¼
Ericsson 9¼-85	99	100
Esso 7½-78	99¼	100¼
Esso 8-86 Nov	94½	95½
First Chic 7-80	93¼	94¼
Gen Cable 8¼-87	82	83
Gen Mills 8-86	92¼	93¼
Gen Mot 8¼-76	100	101
Gen Mot 8¾-86	100	101
G.H.H. 7¾-88	81	82
GTE 8¼-86	96	97
Haas 8-78	100¾	101¾
Haas 8¾-86	98	99
I.D.B.I. 9¼-82	97¾	98¾
Intl Util 8¼-82	91¾	92¾
Kimberley 8½-86	98½	99½
Marubeni 9¾-82	97	98
Michelin 7½-88	79¾	80¼
Miles 9¼-80	99¾	100¾
Monsanto 8¾-85	101½	103½
Motorola 8-87	88¾	89¾
NrgKomBk 7½-87	82¾	83¾
Norsk Hyd. 9¾-85	98¾	99¾
NorthAMR 7¾-79	97½	98½
Ontario 8¼-86	96½	97½
Oslo 8¼-86	91¾	92¾
Otis-Elev 8¾-85	100⅜	101⅜
Owens Corn 9-86	100¼	101¼
Pac.Light 9¼-81	101¼	102¼
Pac.Light 8-88	85½	86½
Papua 9½-83	97½	98½
Pemex 10¼-82	97¾	99¾
Pennwalt 8-87	86¾	87¾
Philmorris 8½-86	99	100
QuebecHyd 8½-86	97¾	98¾
QuebecHyd 8¼-86	92	93
Queb. Prov. 7½-88	81½	82½
Queensid 8½-86	85½	86½
Ralston 7½-87	87½	88½
Richardson 8¾-85	99½	100½
S.A.S. 8-85	85¾	86¾
Scanraff 8¾-88	93½	94½
Scott 8¾-86	98	99
Shell 8-85	93	94
Shell 7½-87	88¼	89¼
Singer 11-77	102½	103½
Skandin. 10¼-81	101¾	102¾
SNCF 9¼-81	100	101
St. Ind. 8½-80	98½	99½
St. Ind. 8½-88	95¾	96¾
Sumitomo 9¼-80	97¼	98¼
Swed. Exo. 9-82	98½	99½
Sybron 8-87	86½	87½
Tenneco 7½-79	96¾	97¾
Tenneco 7¾-87	83	84
Textron 7¾-87	81½	82½
Tokyo Cur.10¼-81	100½	101½
TokyoCur 8¾-88	86	88
Transocean 8-86	92¾	93¾
Transocean 7½-87	88¼	89¼
Union Oil 7-79	96	97
Union Oil 7½-87	88¼	89¼
Utah 8-87	85¼	86¼
Volvo 9½-85	97	98
Volvo 8-87	83¼	84¼
Beatrice 4½-92	85	87
Borden 6¾-91	99	101
Borden 5-92	87	89
BroadHale 4¾-87	70	72
Carnation 4-88	85½	87½
Chevron 5-88	98	100
Chrysler 4¾-88	48½	50½
Chrysler 5-88	53	55
Cont Tel 5½-88	65	65
Cumm In 6¼-88	81	83
Dart Ind 4¾-88	74	76
EastKodak 4½-88	113	115
Econ Lab 4¾-87	72½	74¼
Firestone 5-88	82½	84½
Ford 6-86	85	87
Ford 5-88	73	75
Gen Elec 4¼-85	74	76
Gen Elec 4¼-87	82	84
Gen Food 4¾-87	83	85
Gillette 4¾-82	75½	77½
Gillette 4¾-87	67½	69½
Gould 5-87	83	85
Gulf West. 5-88	86	88
Honeywell 6-86	72½	74½
ITT 4¾-87	68	70
I.S.I. 6¼-89	78½	80½
Komatsu 7¼-90	106	108
McDerm 4¾-87	140	142
Morgan JP 4¼-87	101	103
Nabisco 5¼-88	88	90
Owens Ill 4½-87	86	88
Penney JC 4½-87	76	78
Phil Lamp 4¾-83	85	87
R.C.A. 5-88	68	70
Revlon 4¾-83	104½	106½
Revlon 4¾-87	96	98
Sperry 4¼-88	95	97
Squibb Intl 4¼-87	77½	79½
Texaco 4½-88	71½	73½
UnCarb 4¾-82	97	99
WarnLam 4½-87	85½	87½
WarnLam 4¾-88	76½	78½
Xerox 5-88	71½	73½

Convertible Bonds

Bond	Bid	Ask
Amexco 4¼-87	79	81
Am Tob 5¼-88	98	100
Ashland 5-88	70½	72½
Beatrice 6¼-91	100½	102½

Bondtrade—Index

(Basis Dec. 31, 1966=100)

	Med.	Long	Conv
Yesterday	97.73	86.20	94.06
Previous	97.62	86.09	93.75

New York Stock Exchange Trading, Oct. 10

(Continued from Page 8.)

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
34	29⅛	SoNETl 2.84	9	6	31½	30¾	31⅛	+ ⅜
54½	50	SoNE pf4.62		z8970	51¼	51	51¼	+ ¼
31⅞	24⅞	Sou Pac 2.24	11	72	28	27⅞	27⅞	
55¼	40	Sou Ry 2.12	11	125	51¼	50⅞	51¼	
57½	44	SouRy pfA 3		2	51⅞	51⅞	51⅞	+ ⅜
6¼	5¼	Sou Ry pf.50		1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
32	19¼	SouUGs 1.60	7	5	31¼	30⅞	30⅞	— ⅜
29½	15	Southld .40b	13	10	23⅝	23¼	23⅝	+ ⅜
8¾	4¼	SwstFor .20	6	13	6½	6⅛	6⅛	
19	12¾	SwFl pf1.50		5	16⅞	16¾	16⅞	+ ⅛
11½	9⅜	SwstPSv .90	9	11	10½	10⅜	10½	+ ¼
13¾	6⅞	SperryHut 1	10	x8	10¾	10½	10½	— ½
48⅜	25⅜	SperryR .76	11	204	42½	41¼	41¼	— 1⅛
12⅝	5⅜	Sprague El		4	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
10⅞	8⅛	Spring M .75	15	4	9⅝	9½	9½	— ⅛
20⅞	14⅝	SquarD 1.10	13	45	19	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅜
41½	24⅝	Squibb .84	17	175	34⅝	33⅞	34⅛	+ ⅜
65	34⅞	StaleyM 1.60	7	97	57¾	57	57	— 1⅛
23¾	19⅝	StPoor 1.92a		27	21½	21¼	21⅜	+ ⅛
72¼	52½	StBrand 2.28	16	97	71⅝	70⅞	71¼	+ ¼
35⅛	33	StBrand wi		20	35⅝	35⅜	35⅝	
50⅛	28¼	StBPaint .32	25	31	41⅜	40⅝	40⅝	— ⅝
33	22¼	StdOilCal 2	6	429	30⅞	30⅜	30⅞	+ ⅜
53⅛	36	StdOilInd 2	8	552	49	48⅛	48⅞	+ ⅜
85¼	44½	StOilOh 1.36	21	268	71⅝	70⅞	70⅞	— ¼
11¾	6½	StdPress .40	4	121	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
8⅛	6	StdPrud .66	14	18	6⅝	6½	6½	+ ⅛
10⅞	7⅛	Standex .56	5	1	10	10	10	
21¼	12⅞	StanWks .96	9	5	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅜
8⅝	6	Stanray .60	52	33	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
4⅛	1	StaMut Inv		32	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
12	9¾	StaMS 1.10e		24	11	10⅞	11	
87	40	StaufCh 2.40	8	138	78	77¼	77¼	— ⅜
6⅞	4⅛	Sterchl .48	11	1	6	6	6	
25½	15¼	SterDrug .70	14	207	19	18½	18½	— ⅜
5⅛	2	SterlPre .11f	6	19	5	4⅞	4⅞	
17	8	Sterndnt .40	7	49	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
19¼	10⅞	StevensJ .80	10	63	16¼	16	16	— ⅛
25⅞	17	StewWa 1.92	7	14	22⅞	22¼	22⅞	+ ⅜
20¼	13⅞	StokVC 1.20	7	147	20⅛	19⅛	20⅛	+ ⅞
12⅛	10⅛	StokVC pf 1		z160	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
72½	33⅞	StoneW 2.50	10	18	57½	57	57	— ¼
12⅛	8⅞	StoneCon .60	3	7	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
20⅛	9⅜	StopShp 1.10	6	22	19⅝	19¼	19⅝	+ ⅛
17⅞	10¾	Storge Tech	7	37	13½	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
21¼	12⅛	StorerBdg 1	7	3	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	+ ⅛
11¼	6¼	StridRite .70	6	17	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
42	19	StuWor 1.32	12	3	39¾	39½	39½	— ½
31⅛	16	StW pfA1.40		1	29¾	29¾	29¾	— ⅛
3⅝	1¼	Suave Shoe	6	7	2½	2½	2½	
18½	11⅜	SubProGs 1	7	22	17⅝	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
8⅞	4⅝	SuCrest .30	4	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
37½	29	SunOil 1r	6	24	31⅞	31¼	31⅞	+ ⅜
40½	32	Sun O pf2.25		25	33½	33⅛	33½	+ ⅛
21¾	11⅜	Sunbeam 1	12	65	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞	— ½
26½	12⅝	Sundstrd .80	5	31	16⅞	16⅝	16½	— ¼
38	29¾	Sunds pf3.50		1	36½	36½	36½	+ ½
16½	9	SunshMg .36	17	18	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
26⅞	15	SupVal 1.16	8	20	26⅛	25¼	26⅛	+ ⅞
249	153	SuprOil 1.80	13	22	193	190	190	— 5
5⅛	3	SupmkG .20	29	37	4⅝	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
15¼	13	Supm pf1.30		1	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅜
18⅞	9⅜	Superscope	4	15	12½	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
6⅞	2⅜	SutroMt .25e	20	11	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
7	4	Swank .48	6	109	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	+ ⅛
23¼	12½	Sybron .84	9	123	18⅛	17	17¼	— ¾
41¼	28	Sybrn pf2.40		3	35¼	35¼	35¼	— ¼
9⅛	3	Systron Don	7	6	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛

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1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
28½	11⅛	TaftBrd .80	7	46	17⅞	17¼	17⅞	
4¼	2⅛	Talcott Nat		2	3	3	3	
8⅞	5	Talley .60	5	23	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
11⅞	7⅞	Talley pfB 1		1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
18	9½	TampEl 1.04	10	332	15¾	15⅜	15⅝	+ ⅛
50⅛	11⅛	Tandy Corp	12	223	44½	43¼	44½	+ 1¼
7⅛	4	Tappan .20		17	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
8⅞	4⅛	Technicolr	6	4	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
14¼	5	Technicon	9	50	8⅝	8¼	8¼	
41¼	18⅛	Tektronx .24	13	73	40¾	39⅞	40½	+ ½
6	2⅛	Telecor .25	6	11	4⅞	4⅛	4⅞	+ ⅛
25¼	9½	Teledyn .32t	9	104	22	21¼	21¾	+ ⅜
9⅛	1⅛	Teleprmpt		99	5⅝	5⅜	5½	+ ⅛
3½	⅞	Telex Cp	14	160	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
27⅞	19¾	Tenneco 1.76	6	180	24¾	24½	24⅝	— ⅛
3½	½	Tenneco wt A		928	9-16	9-32	⅜	— ⅛
100½	74	Tennc pf5.50		1	90½	90½	90½	— 1½
20⅞	12¾	TesoroP .40	3	44	15⅝	14⅞	15	
28⅞	21⅛	Texaco 2a	6	1326	23⅞	23⅛	23½	+ ⅛
40	28¼	TexCom .90	11	4	33⅞	33⅜	33⅜	— ⅛
39⅝	25½	TexETr 1.70	8	71	32⅝	31⅞	31⅞	— 1
28	26	TxET pf2.87		21	26⅝	26½	26⅝	+ ⅛
33⅛	23½	TexGsT 1.88	7	19	29⅝	29¼	29½	+ ¼
36⅝	23⅞	Texsglf 1.28	7	53	31⅝	30⅜	30⅝	— ¼
14	8⅜	TexasInd 1b	9	3	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
119⅝	61	TexInst 1	36	238	102⅞	101¼	101¼	— 1
10¼	6⅛	Texas Intl	5	29	7½	7¼	7⅜	— ⅛
21½	12⅜	TexOGs .01b	7	107	14	13¾	14	+ ¼
21⅛	15½	TexPac Ld	16	6	18¼	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
25⅛	16⅝	TexUt 1.24	10	122	20¼	19¾	19⅞	— ⅛
8½	2⅜	Texfi Ind		2	6	6	6	
26	12⅝	Textron 1.10	8	70	20½	19⅞	20	+ ¼
32½	20¼	Textr pf2.08		2	25½	25½	25½	+ ⅛
24½	15	Textr pf1.40		25	19⅝	19½	19⅝	+ ⅛
17½	9⅝	Thiokol .70	5	33	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
46½	25¾	ThomBet .76	20	11	35⅛	34⅜	34⅜	— ½
11	5	Thomln .40b	15	7	7¼	7⅛	7¼	
8¾	4½	ThomJW .50	10	x1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
6⅝	4⅝	ThriftDg .40	12	23	5½	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
19⅝	9⅞	TI Corp 1	15	66	10¾	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
42⅞	30¼	TidwatM .70	7	16	34⅜	34	34	— ⅛
16⅞	7¼	Tigerlnt .40	12	76	12½	12¼	12¼	+ ¼
61	24¼	Timeinc 2	12	20	54¾	54	54¼	— ¼
19⅛	10¼	TimeMir .50	11	33	16	15⅝	16	
40	24¼	Timkn 2.20a	6	32	36⅝	36⅛	36⅛	— ⅜
13⅞	9½	Tish Rlty		9	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	— ¼
8	5	TobinP 15e		1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
9¾	4⅝	Todd Shipyd		8	7	7	7	— ⅛
22¼	16⅛	TolEdis 2.12	7	48	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
12⅞	6⅛	TonkaCp .40	10	68	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	+ ⅛
29⅞	13½	TraneCo .96	10	14	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
39½	24¼	TranUn 1.60	17	20	25½	25	25	— ¼
12½	5¼	Trans W Air		47	7⅝	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
16¼	10¾	TWA pf 2		2	11	10¾	11	
10⅝	7¼	TranWF .16	7	14	10⅜	9⅞	10⅛	+ ⅛
10¼	5	Transam .62	11	173	8⅝	8	8⅛	
76	54	Trans pf4.50		3	63⅝	63½	63½	+ ½
21½	17½	Trainc 1.84e		66	21⅛	20½	21¼	+ ⅜
9⅝	7⅛	Transco .80	10	62	8	8	8	
8⅛	5⅞	Transcn .45	8	17	6½	6½	6½	+ ⅛
7⅛	4⅛	TranOh .20	4	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
19⅛	12⅞	Tranwy 1.40	6	33	16	15⅝	15⅝	
28½	19⅛	Travlrs 1.08	12	159	22¼	21¾	22¼	+ ⅜
36½	27	Travelr pf 2		4	29	28¾	28¾	— ½
11⅞	4⅛	TRE Corp		43	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
22⅞	16	TriCont .94e		295	19	18⅞	19	+ ½
16	11	Trialnd .90a	3	8	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛	— ⅛
13	5⅛	TrianPfc .40		2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
32½	9½	TrinityInd 1	6	75	31½	30⅞	31⅛	+ ⅛
26	13¾	Tropican .20	17	86	23⅝	22¾	23⅛	— ⅛
27	14¼	TRW In 1.20	8	180	24⅞	23⅞	24	— ⅜
62¼	40½	TRW pf4.50		18	56	55½	55½	
66	41⅛	TRW pf4.40		6	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛	— ⅜
12⅛	7⅛	TucsonG .96	7	185	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	
15½	5⅝	TwenCen .40	7	51	14⅛	14	14	— ½
19⅛	8½	TycoLb .20e	9	41	13⅝	13¼	13⅝	
24½	13½	TylerCp .60	4	15	20¼	19¾	19⅞	— ⅛

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1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
27¼	10⅜	UAL In .60e	12	162	24⅞	24¼	24¼	— ¼
25½	18⅛	UAL pf.40		17	24⅞	24⅜	24⅜	+ 2¼
24½	17	Uarco 1.20a	3	24	18¼	17⅝	18	+ ⅛
14⅜	10¼	UGI Cp 1.32	6	6	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	+ ¼
27	25	UGI pf2.75		z660	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	+ ¼
12⅞	8½	UMC Ind 1	7	13	10	9⅞	9⅞	
3	1⅜	UMET Tr		15	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
10⅞	6⅞	UnBanc .84b	8	81	9	8⅜	8⅝	— ⅛
75⅞	37¼	UnCamp 2	12	51	68	66⅛	68	+ 1⅜
66½	40⅝	UnCarb 2.40	7	583	55⅞	55⅛	55⅝	+ ¼
13⅝	8	UnCom 1.33	8	77	9⅜	8⅝	8⅞	— ⅜
8⅞	2⅛	Union Corp	9	16	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
13⅝	9⅜	Un Elec 1.28	8	73	12½	12¼	12⅜	
37	30¼	UnEl pf3.50		z80	33½	33½	33½	+ 1
26⅛	23¼	UnEl pf2.72		9	25⅝	25⅜	25⅝	+ ¼
6⅝	2⅛	Un Fidelity	15	41	6	5⅞	5⅞	
50⅝	32⅛	UnOCal 1.38	6	75	45¼	44⅝	45	+ ⅛
66	43	UOCa pf2.50		21	58	57¼	57⅞	+ ⅛
82¼	61¾	UPacCp 2.80	19	80	73⅛	72¼	72⅜	— ⅛
14⅜	10¼	UnPac pf.47		1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	+ ⅛
3¼	1⅜	Uniona Inc		10	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
10	6⅛	Uniroyal .70	8	65	8⅞	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
81¼	66½	Uniryal pf 8		z280	73⅛	72½	72½	— ⅛
8	3⅛	Unit Brands		46	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
8⅛	5⅝	UnBrnd pfA		2	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
8⅛	6	UnitCp .72a		1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
8⅞	4⅛	U FinCal .20	5	69	6	5⅞	6	
12⅝	6⅞	UnGasP .72	9	362	12⅞	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
12½	6¼	Un Guarnty	13	2	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
23½	17½	U Illum 2.32	5	16	21⅜	21¼	21⅜	— ⅛
12⅛	8½	UniInd .40	6	4	10⅝	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
5⅛	1⅜	UniInn .10		5	3⅛	3½	3½	— ⅛
12⅝	9¼	UJerBk 1.04	7	225	10⅛	10	10	— ⅜
15½	10½	UnitMM .20		86	12½	12¼	12¼	
20	8	Un Nuclr	48	316	15¾	15¼	15¼	— ¼
16	6	UnitRelg .48	5	2	9⅝	9½	9½	— ¼
36¼	25⅛	USFidG 2.48	13	169	33	32½	33	+ ⅜
17¼	12¼	USFoS 1.50e		13	15	14⅞	15	+ ¼
21¼	14⅛	USGyps 1.60	14	110	15⅞	15½	15½	— ⅛
25½	20	USGy pf1.80		2	20¾	20¼	20¾	+ ¼
7⅛	2⅝	US Home		76	4½	4⅛	4½	+ ⅛
5⅞	2⅛	US Ind .20r		97	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
14	6¼	USLeasg .28	6	22	7	6⅞	7	+ ½
4⅞	1⅛	US Rltylnv		4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
17⅛	7⅝	US Shoe .95	7	160	13⅛	13	13	+ ⅛
71⅜	38⅛	US Stl 2.80	5	587	63⅛	62	62	— 1⅜
22	13¾	USTobac .98	11	12	19⅝	19⅛	19½	+ ½
62⅛	31⅜	Unit Tech 2	8	276	58	57	57	— ½
140½	86⅛	UnTech pf 8		11	133	132	132	— 1
16	12½	UnitTel 1.12	9	216	13⅝	13½	13⅝	
2	7-16	UnitTel wt		3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
20⅛	16⅛	UnTl 2pf1.50		2	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
24	19	UnTel pf1.50		3	20⅛	19⅞	20⅛	+ ¼
9⅛	3½	Unitrode Cp	9	2	5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
31	16⅞	Univar 1.40	5	3	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
41¼	25½	UnLeaf 2.24	6	14	39⅛	37	37	— ⅛
18	11¼	UOP .90	7	32	12⅞	12⅛	12⅛	
53	30	Upjohn .96	17	375	38⅞	37⅞	38⅛	— ⅛
17⅛	9¼	USLIFE .32	5	190	11	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
10⅛	8½	UslifeF .96a	10	39	10¼	10	10⅛	
22¼	12	USM stp1.20	5	70	21½	21	21	— ⅛
27¾	19⅞	USM pf2.10		3	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	— ¼
16⅝	14½	USM pf1.50		z30	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
74⅝	39½	UtahInt 1e	14	189	53⅛	51⅞	51⅞	— 1⅜
28⅞	23⅛	UtahPL 2.36	9	30	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	
28⅝	26⅞	UtPL pf2.80		12	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	+ ⅛
25	17	UV Ind 1b	3	15	18⅛	17¾	18	+ ⅛

V

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
23¼	13⅞	Vail In 3.40a	5	20	16¾	16¼	16½	— ⅜
16½	8½	Varian .20	13	60	14⅝	14¼	14½	
27⅜	19⅛	Veeder 1.72	6	2	20	20	20	
5⅛	3	Vendo Co		1	4	4	4	
6⅛	2	Venice .20		5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
14⅛	11	VestSe 1.27e		29	11⅞	11⅛	11¾	+ ⅛
39½	21⅛	Vetco Offsh	12	48	32	31⅝	31⅝	— ⅜
26⅜	13⅞	VF Corp 1	8	6	21⅛	20⅞	21⅛	— ⅛
10	2⅜	Viacom Int	11	34	8⅛	8½	8½	— ⅛
7⅛	3⅞	VictCom .10		13	4	4	4	+ ⅛
13⅝	8⅛	VaEPw 1.16	7	543	12⅝	12¼	12⅜	+ ⅜
77½	62	VaEP pf7.72		z80	70	70	70	
77	59⅛	VaEP pf7.45		z20	71	71	71	+ 1
73	56	VaEP pf7.20		z450	63⅛	63⅛	63⅛	
53	41	VaEP pf 5		z300	47	46⅛	47	
27⅛	25½	VaEP pf2.90		18	26⅛	25½	26⅛	+ ⅛
7⅛	3⅛	Vornado Inc	20	19	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
36⅛	23½	VulMat 1.80	6	5	32⅛	32½	32⅛	+ ¼

W

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
25½	12¼	Wachova .76	7	33	17¼	16⅞	17	— ⅛
4⅛	2½	WachRl .04p		42	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅜
13	10	Walgreen 1	9	43	11⅝	11	11⅛	— ⅛
44	27⅝	WlkrA 1.40a	9	4	28⅞	27⅝	27⅞	
10⅛	6	WallMur .60	4	99	9¼	8⅞	8⅞	
13⅞	11⅜	WalMart .06	28	135	14⅛	13⅞	14⅛	+ 1⅛
16⅞	6⅛	WangL .10	14	30	11⅞	10⅝	11	
11⅛	4⅛	Ward Foods	21	4	9	8⅞	9	
11½	7¼	Warnaco .80	18	6	9	8¾	9	
8½	4⅛	WrnerCo .50	6	6	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	
22⅞	8¼	WrnCom .50	8	373	20½	20⅛	20⅛	
76	40	WrnC pf4.25		4	70½	70	70½	+
38½	25	WarnerL .92	17	242	34⅞	34¼	34⅜	—
22¼	13⅛	Warn S 1.20	7	17	16¾	16½	16⅝	—
20⅛	12	WashGs 1.88	5	20	19	18⅝	18⅞	
13½	9⅛	WashNat .80	6	4	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	
29⅛	23⅛	WashN pf2.50		1	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	+
15⅛	12⅛	WashStl 1a	4	1	13	13	13	
19⅝	16½	WasWat 1.52	9	17	19⅛	18⅞	18⅞	
11⅝	4	Waste Mgmt	8	12	7	7	7	
38⅛	11⅛	WatkinJ .20	16	17	29½	29⅛	29⅛	—
5	3	WayGos .40		1	4	4	4	+
16⅛	10⅛	WayG pf1.60		3	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
7⅝	3⅛	Wean Unit	4	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	—
7⅛	4⅛	Weathrd .40	5	2	5½	5⅜	5⅜	
5⅛	2⅛	Webb Del E	13	129	4⅛	4	4⅛	+
9½	6⅛	WellMcL .60	9	13	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	+
20¼	12⅞	WellFgo .96	6	20	15⅞	14⅞	14⅞	+
8⅛	3⅝	WellFM .10p		21	6	5⅞	5⅞	
12	8⅝	WescoF .60	6	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	—
39	18¼	WstPtPep 2	8	40	35	34⅛	34⅛	—
9½	5⅝	WnAirL .40a	9	38	7⅛	7	7	—
27⅛	16⅞	WnBnc 1.40	5	82	19⅝	19	19	—
19	7⅝	WnNoA .05r	5	51	14	13⅞	13⅞	
8⅞	5⅛	Wn Pac Ind	8	9	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
14⅝	8⅛	WnPubih .80e	5	7	11⅝	11⅛	11⅜	
15¼	9⅛	WUnion 1.40	47	105	13⅛	12⅝	13⅛	+
44⅛	30	WnUn pf4.60		1	39½	39½	39½	+
20	9⅛	WestgEl .97	26	1698	12⅝	11⅞	12	—
50⅛	37	Wst E pf3.80		z100	45	44⅞	45	
31	19⅛	Wstvco 1.50	6	54	30	29⅝	29⅝	—
43⅛	27⅛	Weyerhr .80	25	460	39⅛	38⅞	38⅞	—
23⅛	10⅛	WhelFry .40	11	59	16⅞	16½	16½	+
31⅞	16½	WhelP 1.05p	1	17	18¼	18	18	+
29¼	15⅛	Whirlpol .80	21	213	27⅛	26⅛	27	+
23¼	8¼	WhitCn .80a	6	76	21⅛	20⅜	20⅜	+
35½	33½	WhtCn pfA 3		x1	35	35	35	+
35⅛	29	WhtC pfC 3		x2	35	35	35	+
12½	7⅝	WhiteM .10p	8	31	8⅛	8¼	8¼	—
4⅝	1⅜	Whittakr	13	314	3⅛	3	3	—
16	7⅝	WickesCp 1	35	144	8½	8⅛	8⅛	—
4⅛	2⅛	WiebdtSt .28	13	2	3½	3½	3½	—
37⅛	25¼	WilmsCo .60	6	129	31	30⅛	30⅝	—
54	29⅜	WilmsCo wt		5	41⅛	40⅛	40⅛	—
41	27⅞	WinnDx 1.44	14	67	38	37½	37⅞	—
6⅞	3⅛	Winnebago		30	4⅛	4	4	
28½	22⅛	WiscEl 1.92	10	29	26⅞	26⅛	26⅝	+
88	79	WisE pf7.75		z190	82	82	82	
19⅞	15½	WisGas 1.70	7	41	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	—
16⅛	11⅞	WiscPS 1.38	9	16	15½	15⅛	15⅛	+
27½	17⅛	Witco 1.20	6	9	18⅞	18½	18½	+
3⅛	1⅛	WolvrW .05e	10	11	3⅛	3¼	3¼	—
17⅛	6⅛	Womelco .56	7	6	13⅝	13	13⅝	
25	17	WoodsCp .48	10	10	19	19	19	
17⅛	9⅜	Wolwth 1.20	7	491	17⅛	16⅝	17⅛	+
29	21	Wolw pf2.20		19	26⅞	26⅛	26⅛	+
6⅞	2⅛	World Airw	7	4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
65	41⅛	Wrigly 2.40a	10	3	60⅛	59⅞	59⅞	+
6	3⅛	Wurlitzer		4	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
4⅝	1⅛	Wyly Corp		26	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	+

X

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
87⅝	50⅛	XeroxCp 1	19	1040	60⅛	59¼	59⅞	
12½	7¼	Xtra Inc	5	76	7⅞	7½	7⅞	+

Y

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
12	4⅛	Yates Ind	9	3	8	7⅞	8	
13	8⅞	YngSDr .60a	4	4	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	

Z

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
20⅛	9⅛	ZaleCorp .80	8	20	19⅝	19½	19⅝	
16⅝	10	Zapata .30b	3	28	13¾	13⅛	13⅛	+
6⅛	2⅛	Zayre Corp		17	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	—
28⅛	10	ZenithRad 1	48	352	24½	22	22	—
12¼	4½	Zurn Ind .32	11	24	9⅝	9½	9⅝	

z—Sales in full.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. h—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. p—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

cld—Called. x—Ex dividend. y—Ex dividend and sales in full. x-dis—Ex distribution. xr—Ex rights. xw—Without warrants. ww—With warrants. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. nd—Next day delivery.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.

Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

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European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	32.30
Albert Heijn	92.70
Algembank	316
Amrobank	70.80
A'dam	136
Fokker	35
Heineken	144
H.V.A.	61.30
Holl-Am-H	63.50
Hoogovens	49.90
K.L.M.	48.20
Pakhoed	132
Philips new	23
Robeco	182.50
Rolinco	126.50
Royal Dutch	92.90
Unilever	99.50
Van Ommer	224.50
VerMach	172.30

Brussels

Arbed	3,590
Brux-Lamb	1,500
Cock Ougree	900
E'ectrobel	6,050
GB-Inno-BM	1,705
Hoboken	3,650
Petrofina	4,670
Ph Gevaert	1,100
Soc Générale	2,550
Solvay	2,300
Un Minière	1,210

Düsseldorf

AEG	73.90
BASF	134.30
Bayer	302.50
Commerzbk	199.50
Cont Gummi	80
Daimler	321
Demag	172
DeutBank	321
DresdeBk	235.40
Hoechst	128
Gels Aktien	68
Hoesch	50.30
Karlsdt	442.50
Kaufhof	268
KHD	174.50
Lufthansa	53.10
Mannesmann	272
Metallgesell	228
Neckermann	99.80
Rheinstahl	66
RWE new	128
Schering	400
Siemens	271.50
Thyssen	85.50
Veba	99.90
Volkswagen	125.80

London

Anglo-Am Cp	3.60
Anglo-Am	£30
Barclay Bk	2.98
Beecham Gr	3.09
BICC	1.18
Boots	1.24
Bowater	1.67
Brit-Am Tob	3.11
Brit Oxyg	0.52
Brit Pet	5.73
Burmah	0.34
CadburySc	0.50
Chartered	1.48
Courtaulds	1.22
Dagaston	0.10
DeBeer D	3.00
Decca Rec	2.28
Distillers	1.18
Dunlop	0.55
E Mustins	2.11
GEC	1.24
FreeStGed	£21⅞
Glaxo Gr	2.18
Gold Fields	3.65
GKN	1.98
Gt Un St	1.88
Guinness	1.26
Hawker-Sidd	3.06
Hudson Bay	£11⅞
Imp Chem	2.88
Imps	0.72½
Mar&Spen	1.07
MetalBox	2.44
Nichols	0.36
Plessey	0.72
Rand Mines	2.37
Rank Org	1.50
Royal Dutch	£37.25
R.T.Z.	1.63
Shell	3.59
Thorn (A)	2.06
Tube Invest	2.64
Union Carb	3.95
Vickers	1.30
War L3½	£25 3/16
West Deep	£15⅞
West Drief	£36⅛
West Hold	£26.75
West Min	1.52
Woolworth	0.60½
ZCI	0.42

Milan

Bastogi	1,142
Erba	1,768
Erole Marelli	495
Fiat	1,040.50
Finsider	238.50
Generali	40,100
IFI	2,362
Italgas	516
Italsider	350
LaRinas	62.20
Montedis	451.50
Olivetti	1,080
Pirelli	745
Snia Visco	1,467
Terni	37

Paris

Air Liquide	346
Alimentaire	67.20
BSN	501
Carrefour	1,742
Cim Lafarge	183
Citroën	46.90
Cie Bancaire	511
CFP	127
CGE	297.40
CCF	177
Ferodo	366
Imétal	78.70
L'Oréal	872
Mach Bull	32.10
Michelin	1,260
Moët-Henn	584
Moulinex	286.50
Paribas	168.70
PUK	103.50
Penarroya	52.10
Perrier	105.50
Peugeot	283.50
Rh Poulenc	207.50
Sacilor	66
St Gobain	123.10
Suez	244
Télémécan	839
Thomson	225
Usinor	69.40

Zurich

Alusuisse	890
Buehrle	1,170
B Boveri	1,370
Ciba-Geigy	1,270
Cr Suisse	2,580
Fischer	465
HofRocheN	8,725
Nestlé	2,875
Sandoz	3,860
Sté B Suisse	415
Sulzer	2,050
U.B. Suisse	2,850

Market Closed

The Tokyo Stock Exchange was closed Friday for a holiday.

Friday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS-29

Akzona, Aleandrs, Archer Danl, Brckwy Gls, Conrac Co, Dreel BdF, Ecclsr InS, Inland Cont, NiagM Pow, NiM 11.75pf, Owens Ill, Pasco Inc, Pioneer Co, PSInd 9.44pf, SCOA Ind, Smucker J, Stoke Van C, Swank Inc, Wal Mart, Woolworth

NEW LOWS-18

Allson Mfg, Alpha P Ind, Atlco Mfg, Bandag Inc, Bemis Co, Brown Co, Chrysler wt, Cooper Lab, FstMiss Cp, Guardn Mfg, Kawec Berl, Kirsch Co, NVF Co, Pittston wt, Std Press, Tennc wtA, Triangl Ind, UMET Tr

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—*Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:*

Commodity and unit	Fri.	Year ago
FOODS		
Cocoa, Accra, lb.	Unq.	1.15¾
Coffee 4 Santos, lb.	.93½	.63½
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-60 38½, yd.	.34	.26
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	200.00	190.00
Iron 2, Fdry, Phila., ton	213.92	177.52
Steel scrap No 1 hvy Pitt	65-66	114-115
Lead, spot, lb.	2.00	2.45
Copper elec., lb.	6.3⅛-6.5	7.8⅞-8.1
Tin (Straits), lb.	3.22¼	3.50⅝
Zinc, E. St. L. basis, lb.	3.30⅞	3.8-4.0
Silver N.Y., oz.	4.325	4.74
Gold N.Y., oz.	142.40	Unq.
COMMODITY Indices		
Moody's index (base 100 Dec 31, 1931)	798.40	863.30

* Nominal

NEW YORK FUTURES

Oct. 10, 1975

SUGAR No. 11 (50 tons)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Mar	13.80	14.09	13.92	13.75	
May	13.80	13.95	13.75	13.80	13.63
Jul	13.65	13.86	13.65	13.76	13.55
Sep	13.64	13.64	13.64	13.64	13.51
Oct	13.60	13.73	13.60	13.67	13.42
Mar	13.43	13.52	13.43	13.52	13.30

Sales: 1,932.

WOOL (6,000 lbs) No trades.

COCOA (30,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Dec	57.00	59.30	56.05	58.80	57.45
Mar	53.20	55.10	52.40	54.80	54.35
May	51.35	53.30	50.70	52.75	51.80

U.S. Commodity Prices

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Jul	50.65	52.20	50.65	51.70	51.00
Sep	49.25	51.00	49.25	50.85	50.35
Dec	49.50	50.49	48.60	50.30	49.80

Sales: 2,553.

COPPER (25,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Oct	55.00	55.10	54.40	54.40	55.60
Nov	55.50	55.50	54.60	54.60	55.80
Dec	55.90	56.10	55.10	55.10	56.30
Jan	56.50	56.60	55.60	55.70	56.90
Mar	57.60	57.80	56.80	56.80	58.00
May	58.80	59.10	58.00	58.10	59.30
Jul	60.10	60.20	59.30	59.30	60.50
Sep	61.40	61.40	60.50	60.50	61.70

Sales estimated: 1,535.

POTATOES (50,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Nov	7.96	7.99	7.75	7.81	8.00
Mar	11.40	11.40	10.95	10.95	11.45
Apr	13.90	13.90	13.58	13.58	14.08
May	17.80	17.80	17.48	17.48	17.98

Sales: 4,952.

SILVER (5,000 troy oz)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Oct	430.10	433.30	430.10	433.30	430.40
Dec	436.60	438.90	434.00	437.50	435.00
Jan	440.50	443.00	438.00	441.40	438.90
Mar	448.50	450.90	446.00	449.60	447.00
May	455.00	458.70	454.00	457.80	455.10
Jul	464.10	466.00	461.00	465.70	463.00
Sep	471.80	474.00	471.80	473.60	470.90
Dec	482.90	486.00	482.90	485.40	482.40
Jan	487.80	489.40	487.80	489.40	486.30

Sales estimated: 14,454.

ORANGE JUICE (15,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Nov	60.80	62.10	60.80	B62.00	60.50
Jan	62.30	63.80	62.30	63.75	61.95
Mar	64.63	65.00	63.65	65.00	B63.20
May	64.60	65.95	64.60	65.95	64.40
Jul	65.80	67.30	65.80	67.30	65.50
Sep	66.00	66.50	66.00	B67.00	65.60

Sales: 600.

COTTON No. 2 (50,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Dec	54.75	55.02	54.10	54.10	54.76
Mar	55.90	56.10	55.20	55.25	55.90
May	56.75	57.00	55.60	55.60	B56.75
Jul	57.20	57.20	56.50	B56.10	B57.20
Oct				B56.22	B56.57
Dec	56.55	56.75	56.10	56.10	B56.45
Mar				B56.18	B56.49

Sales: 3,400.

GOLD (100 troy oz)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Oct	142.40	142.80	142.40	142.80S	140.80
Dec	142.30	144.00	142.20	143.60S	141.70
Feb	144.80	146.30	143.40	145.80S	143.80
Apr	146.80	148.20	146.00	148.10S	146.70
Jun	150.00	151.00	150.00	150.30S	148.20
Oct	153.50	155.00	153.50	154.80S	152.80
Dec	156.30	156.70	156.00	157.00S	155.10
Feb	158.00	158.00	158.00	159.20S	157.30

Sales: 1,363.

CHICAGO FUTURES

WHEAT (5,000 bu)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev
Dec	4.17	4.19½	4.14	4.18½	4.15
Mar	4.31	4.34	4.28	4.33	4.30
May	4.33	4.36½	4.29¾	4.36½	4.32¼
Jul	4.24	4.28	4.21	4.26	4.23½
Sep	4.30	4.35	4.27½	4.33	4.28½

CORN (5,000 bu)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev
Dec	3.01	3.01	2.98½	3.00½	2.99¾
Mar	3.06½	3.07½	3.05	3.07	3.06¾
May	3.09½	3.10	3.08	3.09¼	3.09½
Jul	3.10½	3.10¾	3.08½	3.08¾	3.09¾
Sep	2.98	3.00	2.96	2.97½	2.98
Dec	2.85	2.86½	2.85	2.86¼	2.85
Mar	2.90	2.91	2.90	2.91	—

SOYBEANS (5,000 bu)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev
Nov	5.56	5.58½	5.52	5.52	5.54½
Jan	5.66	5.68	5.61	5.62	5.65½
Mar	5.76	5.77	5.71	5.72½	5.74

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
May	5.82	5.83	5.77	5.78½	5.79
Jul	5.86½	5.86½	5.81	5.82	5.83½
Aug	5.83	5.83	5.80	5.81	5.82½
Sep	5.78	5.79	5.75	5.75	5.77½
Nov	5.73	5.73	5.68	5.70	5.72½
Jan	5.76½	5.79	5.75	5.75	—

SOYBEAN OIL (60,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Oct	22.40	22.50	22.20	22.40	22.45
Dec	22.00	22.15	21.85	22.05	21.95
Jan	22.00	22.10	21.85	21.95	21.95
Mar	21.95	22.02	21.80	21.95	21.90
May	21.85	21.95	21.75	21.75	21.80
Jul	21.80	21.85	21.65	21.65	21.70
Aug	—	—	—	21.55	21.60
Sep	21.60	21.60	21.55	21.55	21.40

SOYBEAN MEAL (100 tons)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Oct	139.20	139.40	138.50	138.50	138.50
Dec	141.50	141.50	139.50	139.80	141.00
Jan	143.00	143.50	141.50	142.00	142.00
Mar	146.50	147.00	145.00	145.00	146.00
May	147.50	147.50	145.50	145.50	146.00
Jul	147.50	148.00	147.50	148.00	148.50
Aug	149.50	149.50	149.50	149.50	149.50
Sep	149.50	149.50	148.50	148.50	149.50

SILVER (5,000 troy oz)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Oct	431.00	434.00	431.00	432.50	430.50
Nov	—	—	—	434.00	433.00
Dec	436.00	439.00	434.00	437.50	436.50
Feb	444.50	447.00	441.50	445.50	444.00
Apr	451.50	455.40	450.00	452.50	451.50
Jun	457.50	462.00	457.50	461.00	459.00
Aug	467.50	470.00	465.00	468.50	466.50
Oct	475.00	478.00	474.00	476.00	475.00
Dec	485.00	486.00	484.50	484.50	483.00

LIVE BEEF CATTLE (40,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Oct	47.70	47.70	47.02	47.07	47.90
Dec	45.30	45.30	44.00	44.00	45.40
Feb	42.85	42.85	42.02	42.10	42.90
Apr	42.25	42.25	41.50	41.50	42.12
Jun	42.70	42.70	42.15	42.40	42.40
Aug	42.60	42.60	42.00	42.00	a42.25

Sales: Oct 1224; Dec 6500; Feb 2877; April 540; June 370; Aug 93.

Open interest: Oct 4165; Dec 13580; Feb 11870; April 3219; June 2804; Aug 853.

LIVE HOGS (30,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Oct	62.50	62.65	61.75	62.10	62.82
Dec	60.75	61.60	60.52	a60.52	62.05
Feb	58.00	58.55	57.22	a57.22	58.80
Apr	54.20	54.20	53.10	a53.10	54.50
Jun	52.00	52.15	51.00	51.00	52.20
Jul	51.50	51.60	50.50	b50.70	a51.75
Aug	49.35	49.35	48.50	a48.50	50.00
Oct	46.00	r6.00	45.20	b45.60	a46.45

Sales: Oct 380; Dec 3792; Feb 2670; April 472; June 202; July 106; Aug 28; Oct 10.

Open interest: Oct 1556; Dec 8939; Feb 7409; April 2717; June 2128; July 1285; Aug 272; Oct 79.

SHELL EGGS (22,500 doz)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Oct	53.00	53.00	53.00	53.00	53.00
Nov	55.85	56.00	55.50	55.78	b55.70
Dec	59.95	60.45	59.65	60.30	59.50

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Jan	56.90	57.40	56.60	57.18	
Feb	52.70	53.15	52.70	52.95	
Mar	53.00	53.00	53.00	53.00	

Sales: Oct 1; Nov 127; Dec 408; Jan [illegible] Feb 8; March 11.

Open interest: Oct 92; Nov 959; [illegible] 1631; Jan 438; Feb 87; March 45.

PORK BELLIES (36,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Feb	99.00	99.75	98.25	a98.25	
Mar	96.40	96.55	95.40	a95.40	
May	89.90	90.25	88.70	a88.70	
Jul	86.00	86.00	84.65	a84.65	
Aug	80.60	81.00	79.45	79.70	

Sales: Feb 2905; March 1065; May [illegible] July 770; Aug 200.

Open interest: Feb 4780; March [illegible] May 2644; July 2322; Aug 988.

b—Bid; a—Asked; n—Nominal.

GOLD (100 troy oz)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Dec	142.00	144.10	142.00	143.50	
Mar	145.70	147.20	145.60	146.90	
Jun	149.70	150.30	149.50	150.10	
Sep	152.60	154.50	152.60	153.50	
Dec	156.50	158.00	156.50	158.00	

Sales: Dec. 1,408; March 210; Jun[illegible] Sep. 3; Dec. 4.

London Commodities

	High	Low	Close (bid-asked)	Previous close
SUGAR				
Dec	164.75	162	164.75-164.90	163.50-164
Mar	163.50	160	163.35-163.40	162.50-162.60
May	162.75	160	162.75-162.85	162 -162.15
Aug	161.50	160	161.60-161.75	160.75-161
Oct	160.50	150	160.50-161.25	160 -160.50
Dec	160		159.50-160.50	159.50-160
Mar	No trade		158 -159.50	159 -159.75
Lots: 1,562.				
COCOA				
Dec	647	625	641.50-642	634 -634.50
Mar	609	595	608.50-609	602.50-603.50
May	590	579	591 -593	587 -588
Jul	590	574	587 -589	580 -582
Sep	575	573	585 -586	575 -579
Dec	572	571	583 -584	571.50-577.50
Mar	570	569	577 -583	575 -577
Lots: 2,772.				
COFFEE				
Nov	737.50	734	736 -736.50	732 -732.50
Jan	733.50	727	733 -733.50	725.50-726
Mar	735	730	734 -734.50	727 -727.50
May	739	734	737 -738	730 -731
Jul	742	737.50	742 -743	724 -724.50
Sep	743		746.50-747	728 -729
Nov	No trade		749 -749	737 -743
Lots: 658.				

London Metal Markets

	Today Bid-asked	Previous Bid-asked
Copper wire bars: spot	580 - 580.50	584.50- 585.50
3 months	602 - 602.50	608 - 608.50
Cathodes: spot	566 - 567	572.50- 573.50
3 months	588 - 589.50	593 - 594
Tin: spot	3,106 - 3,109	3,102 -3,105
3 months	3,146 - 3,148	3,150 -3,152
Lead: spot	169.75- 170.25	169.75- 170
3 months	178 - 178.50	178 - 178.50
Zinc: spot	341 - 342	345 - 345.50
3 months	354 - 354.50	357.50- 358
Silver: spot	210.80- 211	208.60- 208.90
3 months	217.40- 217.50	215.50- 215.60

Paris Commodities

	High	Low	Close (bid-asked)	Ch
COCOA				
Dec	590	565	583 -585	+3
Mar	566	551	563 -565	+5
May	548	548	549 -555	+5
Jul	—	—	545 - —	N.C.
Sep	—	—	545 - —	N.C.
Dec	—	—	545 - —	—5

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

	Dollar	German mark	Swiss franc	Sterling
7 D.	6 -6⅛	3¼-3½	¾-1½	11 -12
1 M.	6⅛-6 3/16	3⅜-3⅝	2 -2¼	11¼-12
3 M.	7⅛-7¼	3⅝-3⅞	3¼-3½	11⅞-12⅛
6 M.	8 -8⅛	4⅛-4⅜	3 13/16-4 1/16	12⅛-12⅜
1 Y.	8 7/16-8 9/16	5 1/16-5 5/16	5 1/16-5 5/16	12⅝-12⅞

Currency Rates

October 10, 1975

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	$	£	DM	FF	L. It.	Gldr.	BF com.	SwissF.	Dan.Kr.
Amsterdam	2.6565	5.462	103.935*	60.14*	39.150y	—	6.82*	99.45*	44.14*
Brussels (c)	39.97	80.18	15.12875	8.838	5.749*	14.674	—	14.621	6.4875
Frankfurt	2.5785	5.3014	—	58.30*	3.881x	97.12*	6.612*	96.88*	42.85*
London (z)	2.0561	—	5.2975	9.063	1394.00	5.4545	82.67	5.490	12.3705
Milan	678.65	1394.70	263.25	153.80	—	255.65	17.41	254.46	112.64
Paris	4.4025	9.066	171.275*	—	6.9175x	166.325	11.3325	165.150	73.40
Zurich	2.6685	5.4826	103.43*	60.47*	0.3927*	100.31*	6.65*	—	44.40*

The following are dollar values only: Danish krone: 6.036; Escudo: 26.80; Israeli £: 7.00; Peseta: 58.225; Schilling: 18.285; Sw. krona: 4.388; Yen: 302.97; Belgian financial franc: 40.35; Canada $: 1.025; Hong Kong $: 5.0025.

(c) Commercial franc. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000. (y) Units of 10,000. (z) Amounts needed to buy one pound.

Market Summary

Oct. 10, 1975

Most Actives—New York

	Sales	Close
Ama Inc	295,600	45⅛
Polaroid	211,200	38⅛
Phillips Pet	207,800	56⅞
Gen Motors	180,200	55⅞
FedNat Mtg	177,200	14⅝
Westgh El	169,800	12
PubSvc EG	162,900	16⅞
Ryder Sys	135,100	4⅝
Texaco Inc	132,600	23½
Am Home	130,400	35⅛
Phila Elec	130,300	14⅞
Searle GD	129,200	16½
Citicorp	123,600	29¼
Pan Am	122,700	4⅛
Am Tel&Tel	122,000	46⅝

	Today
Volume (in millions)	14.8[illegible]
Advances	[illegible]
Declines	[illegible]
Unchanged	[illegible]
Total issues	178[illegible]
New 1975 highs	[illegible]
New 1975 lows	[illegible]

Most Actives—American

	Sales	Close
Nole Cp	104,000	5⅞
Champ Ho	45,400	2⅞
Harland JH	43,300	18½
Synte Corp	34,800	34
Carbon Ind	33,200	19
Nat Patent	27,900	12⅞
Hanovr Petr	27,300	10
CompSyc Cr	24,500	6⅞
HanvrSq Rlt	24,000	3
HoustOil M	20,200	28⅛

Approx total stock sales [illegible]
Stock sales year ago [illegible]

American Stock Index:

High	Low	Close
91.14	84.12	84.13

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close
30 Ind	823.99	832.57	817.14	823.91
20 Trn	162.94	164.62	161.83	163.06
15 Util	79.72	80.75	79.24	80.39
65 Stk	250.98	253.67	249.07	251.32

Standard & Poor's

	High	Low	Close
425 Industrials	100.03	98.68	98.91
15 Railroads	37.03	36.49	36.71
60 Utilities	42.50	41.66	42.33
500 Stocks	89.17	87.44	88.37

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close
Composite	46.86	46.63	46.67
Industrials	52.38	52.10	52.10
Transportation	30.64	30.54	30.54
Utilities	31.48	31.29	31.48
Finance	44.32	43.90	44.32

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sales
Oct. 10	156,398	342,370
Oct. 9	148,785	323,307
Oct. 8	147,806	300,676
Oct. 7	180,804	344,331
Oct. 6	161,427	265,962
Oct. 3	188,192	268,496

*These totals are included in the [illegible] figures.

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American Stock Exchange Trading, Oct. 10

High 1975	Low 1975	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
6¼	3¾	AbrdWf .40b	18	20	5	4⅞	5	— ⅛
2	⅞	Acme Prec	10	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
4	1¾	Action .05e	7	31	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅜
2½	⅝	Adam Russl	8	2	2	2	2	
1⅜	7-16	ADM Indust		3	13-16	13-16	13-16	
14	6	AdobeO .10e	12	63	12⅝	12	12⅝	+ ½
4½	2	A&EPlast P	4	8	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
1⅞	⅝	Aegis Corp	5	21	1⅛	1	1	
6⅞	2⅝	AeroFlo .15e	9	4	4½	4½	4½	— ¼
3⅝	1¼	Aeronca Inc		2	1⅝	1½	1½	— ⅛
7¾	5½	Affil Pub .40	5	5	6½	6½	6½	+ ¼
25	13¾	AlanWd .25p	2	7	13	13	13	
6½	2⅝	Alaska Airl	5	18	5⅜	5⅛	5¼	+ ⅛
3¼	¾	Alba Waldn	23	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
5½	3⅜	Aleghy Airl		14	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
2⅞	1½	AllegA wtO		2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
7½	4½	AllianT .42e	3	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ¼
2½	1⅜	Allied Art		27	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	
4½	1¾	Altamil Cp	3	1	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	+ ⅛
1¼	9-16	Altec Corp		29	¾	⅝	11-16	
14⅛	6½	AlterFds .50	7	30	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	— ¼
51	41½	Alcoa pf3.75		z100	43	43	43	
13¼	3⅝	AMAX wt		113	8⅛	6⅞	7¼	— 1⅛
4¾	1⅝	Amco Ind	6	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	
5⅝	1¼	AHessLL wt		74	1⅝	1¼	1⅝	
8⅞	5	AmBltrt .50	7	7	7	6¾	7	+ ⅜
11¾	7½	AmBusP .26	8	10	7½	7½	7½	— ¼
5⅛	2½	Am Fletch		9	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅛
15⅝	8¾	A GerPd .34	6	8	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	+ ⅛
7¾	3¾	Am Intl Pict	4	28	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
5⅜	3⅛	A Israel .36r	3	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
19¾	7¼	AMaizeA .40	4	3	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	
19¼	8⅛	AMaizeB .40	4	8	13¾	13½	13¾	
45⅛	27	Am Mf 2.70e	4	1	38½	38¼	38¼	+ ½
8	1⅞	AmMot Inns		45	3⅞	3	3¼	+ ¼
34⅛	27½	AmPetrof 2	5	6	29½	29¼	29½	— ⅛
3⅝	1¼	Am Plan Cp		4	1¼	1⅛	1¼	
6⅝	2⅝	A Precs .25e	6	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
3⅛	1½	Am Rlty Tr		21	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
2½	1⅛	Am Recreat		18	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
4⅝	2	A SafEq .11t	16	18	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
14⅝	10½	AmSci Eng	12	32	10½	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅜
3¾	1⅞	A Tecln .09p		2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
4	1⅛	AmTrain Sv		2	1½	1½	1½	
10⅜	7⅞	AmUtilS .72		4	8½	8½	8½	
11⅞	6⅛	AMIC Cp	6	8	6⅝	6½	6⅝	
3½	1⅝	Anglo C .12e	7	27	2⅛	2	2⅛	
13¾	4⅛	Anbcler .16	4	11	8¼	8	8¼	
6	1½	Anken .03e	7	7	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
7⅜	2⅝	Anthony .30t	4	9	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
24½	12⅝	Aqult Ca .30	17	1	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	
8¼	4⅝	Artz OL .10e		3	5	5	5	
6½	4½	ArzCol pf.48		1	5	5	5	+ ⅛
21⅞	6⅝	ArmtnCp .12	4	13	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅜
5¼	2⅜	Arrow Elect	3	3	3¼	3¼	3¼	
6¼	3⅛	Arundel .40t		38	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ¼
9¼	4⅝	Arwood .30e	3	6	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
12	6⅝	Asamera .25	6	8	8⅝	8⅜	8½	
12½	5⅜	AshOC 1.20a	9	11	9⅝	9	9	— ⅛
8¼	4⅝	Aspro .40b	4	7	7	7	7	
4⅛	2⅞	Asainfs .05p	20	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
1⅜	½	Atco Ind	43	2	⅞	⅞	⅞	
2⅞	¾	ATI Inc	2	15	1	⅞	1	+ ⅛
11⅞	5⅛	Atl Richf wt		39	7¼	7	7	— ¼
8⅛	4⅝	Atlas CM B	11	30	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
3	½	Atlas Cp wt		6	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
22¾	12⅝	Augatinc .15	13	4	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	+ ¼
19⅝	10⅛	Austral Oil	12	60	18⅛	17⅝	17⅝	— ½
8	4⅛	Auto Train	20	10	6½	6½	6½	
3⅞	1⅝	Autmat Rad		17	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
9⅛	4⅝	AutmSvc .20	9	1	8	8	8	— ¼
18	12¾	AVC Cp .10h	4	1	13½	13⅜	13½	+ ¼
3⅞	2	AVEMC .07		11	2⅛	2	2	— ⅛
7¼	3	AVX Corp		1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
6⅝	3½	Aydin Cp	6	9	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	

B

High 1975	Low 1975	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
8¼	4½	BadgrMt .50	7	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
6	4	BaldwS .44e		5	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
14⅝	5⅞	BanFd 1.32e		3	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
15-16	⅜	BangPun wt		8	9-16	9-16	9-16	—1-16
10⅜	4⅝	BanstrCt 1.t		15	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
3⅛	1⅞	Banner .06	3	6	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
2¼	1½	Barclay .04e	19	15	2⅛	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅜
3⅝	1⅞	BarcoCa .10	5	10	2¼	2¼	2¼	
5¾	2	Barnes Eng		5	3½	3	3	— ¼
10¾	4⅛	Barnwel Ind		8	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
5⅛	3⅝	Barry R .24t	5	5	4	4	4	+ ⅛
7½	4⅝	BarryWr .40	6	15	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
1⅜	¼	Bartell Med		6	¾	¾	¾	
3⅝	2⅜	BarthSp .2p	9	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
3¾	1⅝	Bartons Cdy	28	4	2½	2⅜	2½	
2	1	Barwick ET		12	1½	1½	1½	
9¼	4¼	BasinPet Cp	8	26	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
2¼	1⅝	Bell Ind .08	7	10	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
1⅞	13-16	BelsctR .06t	67	56	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
1	⅛	BenStMg wt		10	¼	¼	¼	—1-16
6¼	1⅞	Banrus Crp	7	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
4⅛	1⅝	Berg Ent		2	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
8⅞	2¼	Berg Bruns	12	20	7	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
15⅞	9¾	Brg B pf7.15		6	13⅝	13¼	13¼	+ ⅛
2⅝	1⅛	BernzOmat		1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
9¾	3¾	Berlee .16b	6	1	6	6	6	+ ¼
2½	1	Beverly Ent		48	1⅝	1½	1½	— ⅛
14⅝	5⅝	Bic Pen .36	9	3	10⅛	10	10	
25	12⅝	Big Bear 1.20	4	6	21	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅜
14⅞	9¼	BlnkMf .80a	5	3	11⅝	11½	11⅝	+ ½
10¾	5⅝	BlnnySm .60	7	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
3⅞	1½	Blount .08	5	9	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	
3¼	1¾	Bluebird Inc	4	22	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
7½	3⅛	Bodin Ap .40	6	10	5	5	5	
13	5	BoltBer .20e	6	7	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
17⅞	9⅞	BowVall .10	24	1	14	14	14	
25½	7⅝	BradRe .10e	7	13	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
18¼	6½	BradfdC .20	19	84	11⅞	11¼	11¼	— ⅜
3¼	1⅞	Branch .05e	30	13	2½	2⅜	2⅜	
8⅞	3⅞	BranffAr wt		4	6	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
14⅝	10	Brascn A 1b	3	20	11	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
4¼	2¾	Breeze Corp		7	3⅝	3½	3½	
25¼	17⅞	BrewerC .80	3	39	23⅝	22⅝	22⅝	— ½
2⅜	1⅝	BrodySf .05e		2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
3⅝	2	BrownCo wt		4	2⅜	2¼	2¼	
14½	8⅜	BrnF A .52b	8	5	11½	11⅜	11⅜	
14¾	8¼	BrnF B .52b	8	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	
5⅛	4⅝	BrwnF pf.40		2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
2¼	⅞	BRT Rl .30e		6	1	1	1	
1	⅛	BRT Rlt wt		21	⅛	⅛	⅛	
3	1½	BTU Eng	19	6	1⅞	1¾	1¾	
3⅝	1¾	Buehler Cp	5	10	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	
8	4¾	Buell In .30b	3	6	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
10¼	7¼	Bundy .08	8	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
13⅝	5½	Burnglnt .40	8	119	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
11¼	6	Butlerlnt .50	3	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ¼
23⅛	14¼	Buttes G Oil	4	35	19	18⅞	18⅞	+ ⅛

C

High 1975	Low 1975	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
14	8¼	Caldor .16b	8	5	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	
7⅝	3½	Calcomp		21	4⅛	4	4	+ ⅛
3⅝	2½	Cal Life Cp	4	1	2½	2½	2½	
13½	9	Cal PrtCm 1	11	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
9⅞	5	Camco Inc	8	28	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
4 9-16	2⅝	CaChbA .25e	8	14	4 3-16	4 1-16	4⅛	—1-16
20⅝	13⅝	Campin .40b	3	10	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
3 15-16	1¾	CdnExp GO	12	10	3	3	3	
5⅞	2½	Cdn Homstd	25	17	4 11-16	4 9-16	4 9-16	—3-16
14½	11	CdnPA .50	5	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
4¼	2 13-16	CdnMarc .20	7	10	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
6	1 13-16	Cdn Merrill	25	7	5½	5⅜	5½	+ ⅜
43	21½	Cdn SuprOil	10	5	38	38	38	+ ⅛
1⅛	½	Canverl Int		4	½	½	½	
2⅝	13-16	Capehart Cp		19	⅞	⅞	13-16	
27⅞	16	Carbon Ind	5	332	21¼	18⅞	19	— 1⅞
6⅞	2½	Carissa .24	6	60	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
83	57	Carnat 1.28b	17	26	77	75⅝	75⅝	— ⅞
15½	8⅞	CaroPlpl T	6	9	12	12	12	— ¼
1¾	⅜	Carr wt		30	½	⅜	⅜	
3⅜	1½	Carrols Dev		10	3	2⅞	3	
15½	11⅞	CasFd 1.20a		1	14⅝	14½	14½	
14⅝	6⅝	Cavitron Cp	11	4	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
1⅞	⅜	CelluCraft	8	3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
38	31½	CenM pf3.50		z40	32¼	32¼	32¼	+ ⅛
4⅝	3¼	CentSec .30e		16	4	4	4	
3⅞	1⅜	Century Fac	15	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
2¼	1½	Certified Cp		6	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
15-16	¼	Certron Cp		13	11-16	9-16	⅝	+
2⅛	1	Cetec Corp	10	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
4⅝	3	ChadMill .40	11	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
3	2⅛	Chemp Hom		454	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
6¼	1⅛	Chartr Med	5	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	
12⅛	8½	CHB Fd .57t	3	2	10	10	10	— ½
5⅜	2⅝	CHC Cp .30t	4	10	4	4	4	— ⅛
2¼	1¼	Chicken Unl		4	1⅛	1¼	1⅛	— ⅛
10½	6⅝	Chiefld Dev	114	2	8	8	8	
12⅛	12⅝	Child Work	10	1	10	10	10	— ⅛
2⅝	11-16	Christian Co	27	4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
1½	⅛	CtMtgGrowt		30	3-16	3-16	3-16	
3⅝	1⅝	Cinerama		3	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	+ ⅛
9	4⅝	Circle K .30	5	4	5⅝	5½	5½	— ¼
5¼	3½	Citation .40	7	2	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
1⅞	⅜	Citiz Finl		3	⅞	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
13½	8½	CK Petrolm	7	36	9	9	9	
3⅛	1½	ClarkC .05e	3	4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
10	2⅜	Clarkson .16	6	2	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅜
4⅝	1⅝	CMI Corp	6	12	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
2	1½	CMI Inv wt		2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
17⅝	3	Coachm .10e	11	18	15⅞	15¼	15⅞	+ ⅛
3⅝	1¼	Cobu In .15r	34	5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
7⅝	6¼	ColeNat .60	5	4	7½	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
15	5¼	Coleman .44	22	57	11	10⅞	11	
5¼	2¼	Colon Coml		2	3½	3⅛	3½	
5¼	2⅝	ColwellC .28		3	4	4	4	
21	7	Cmbustn Eq	11	65	17⅝	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅝
12⅞	8½	ComlAlll .20	6	18	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
16⅛	11⅛	ComlMtl .60	2	1	13	13	13	— ¼
5⅛	1⅝	Comdor BM		2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
10	4¼	CoPsycC .20	6	245	6⅛	6¼	6⅝	+ ¼
19½	14⅛	ComPS .62	7	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
7¼	3½	Compo Ind		4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
3⅝	9-16	CompuDyn	9	22	1⅝	1¼	1½	+ ⅛
1⅜	7-16	Comput Inst	56	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
1⅜	½	Comput Inv		6	11-16	⅝	11-16	—1-16
8¼	5¾	Conchem .40	26	1	6	6	6	
4⅝	1⅛	Concrd Fab	7	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
7⅝	2	Condec Crp	3	7	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
1⅝	1	Conrac Inc		5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
9⅞	3⅝	Con Oil Gas	10	27	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
9⅝	5⅞	Cons Ref .60	14	4	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
4⅝	3⅛	Consyne Cp	8	8	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
1⅝	⅜	Cont Mater		2	⅞	⅞	⅞	
1	½	Cont Tel wt		10	9-16	½	½	
8⅞	5⅜	Cook El .40	6	1	6½	6½	6½	+ ⅛
21½	10	Cook Ind .40	4	22	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
7¼	2⅞	Cordon Intl		48	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
16¾	10	Core Labs	6	10	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
22⅛	12½	Corenco .80	6	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
24	14⅝	CorrBlk 1.06	8	4	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
1	5-16	CottCorp wt		10	⅜	⅜	⅜	+1-16
17¾	4⅞	CoxCbl Com	18	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
7¼	2	Craig Corp	5	55	6⅜	6¼	6¼	
3⅞	2½	CramrE .11t	1	8	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
11⅞	3½	Crompton		5	13⅝	12⅞	13⅝	+ ⅝
28¼	19⅝	Cross AT .84	12	4	27⅝	27⅛	27⅝	+ ⅜
21⅝	14½	CwnCPt .40r	3	7	17	16⅞	17	
11⅞	3	CRS Des 12	6	2	7	7	7	— ⅛
8⅝	3⅝	CruCR .55e	7	51	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
15⅞	8¼	CrystlO .40e	4	46	8⅞	8½	8⅞	+ ⅛
8¼	6½	CSE Co .40	4	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
8½	3⅝	Cub Ic Cp .30		1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
1⅞	⅞	Curtis Math	11	2	1½	1½	1½	

D

High 1975	Low 1975	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
4⅝	1⅞	Damon Cre		2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ¼
6½	2¼	Damson Oil	23	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
37⅛	20	Daniell .28b	8	10	32¼	32⅛	32⅛	+ ⅛
6½	2½	Dataprod	4	7	3⅞	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
8⅝	3⅝	DayMip .10e		18	6	5⅞	6	+ ¼
5⅛	3½	DeJorA .10e	28	7	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
14⅝	6	DTalEz .15p	5	14	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ½
19⅝	14⅝	Depsltr 1.44	4	6	18	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅜
6⅝	2½	Dev Cp Am		29	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ¼
39⅞	17⅜	DiamM Drll	4	29	19⅝	19	19⅝	— ⅛
4	1⅞	Diaudt VC		13	4	3⅞	3⅞	
9⅞	4⅝	Digicon Inc	6	4	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
1⅜	7-16	Diodes Inc		11	3-16	13-16	13-16	— ⅛
3⅞	1⅛	Discont Fab	5	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
18¼	12⅝	Diversey .80	7	74	26⅛	23	23	— 2⅝
11⅛	5⅜	Dixilyn .10e	5	6	8	7⅞	8	— ⅛
33⅛	17¼	Dome Petrl	12	27	31⅛	30⅝	30⅝	— ⅜

High 1975	Low 1975	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
24	18⅝	Domtar 1.40	5	1	21	21	21	
5⅝	4⅜	Donkeny .30	3	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
9½	5¼	DowneyS .30	4	4	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
17	12	DrexUtl 1.20		1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
1⅜	½	Dunlop .06e	5	2	1 1-16	1 1-16	1 1-16	
25	11⅞	DuplxPd .60	3	2	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
8⅝	4½	Dur Tst .25b	8	5	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅜
4⅝	1⅞	Dynictn .05e	8	14	2⅞	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
4⅝	1⅞	DynAmer	7	127	4⅛	4	4	
9½	2¼	Dynell .14t	29	11	5⅝	5¼	5¼	

E

High 1975	Low 1975	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
10	3¼	ErlSchab .36	14	5	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
16½	8⅝	EarthRes 1	6	32	13⅝	13	13⅛	— ½
28½	18⅝	EasonO .10r	8	39	22⅝	22	22⅛	— ⅝
20⅝	14½	Estn C 1.10e	4	2	17	17	17	+ ¼
3⅝	2⅛	EazorEx .16	5	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
10¾	3½	Ecodyne	9	3	7	7	7	
23½	16½	Edgilton .50r	3	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	
4½	1	Edmos Cp		5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
7¼	2⅝	Edo Corp	8	6	5½	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
13⅝	4⅛	Edwrds .30a	3	16	10¼	10	10	— ⅛
7⅝	3	EnrnhPh .10	5	4	4½	4½	4½	
5¼	1⅝	Elcor Chm	8	13	4⅝	4½	4½	+ ¼
6⅞	3⅝	El Hosa .40	7	1	5	5	5	— ⅛
11½	8½	Electrog .80	7	5	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
10¾	5⅛	ElecEng .32	5	3	9	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
20½	9	ElectmicA 1	7	6	12⅛	12	12	— ⅛
14	7	ELT .10e	5	3	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅛
6¼	2⅝	Esq Rad El	3	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
9⅛	2⅝	EssexCh .20	7	46	8⅛	7⅞	8	— ¼
4¼	2⅛	Etz Lav .09e	3	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
10½	4⅝	EvanAr .10r	9	7	9⅝	9⅝	9½	

F

High 1975	Low 1975	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
5⅝	1⅛	Fab Ind	2	5	4	4	4	+ ⅛
5⅛	3⅛	Fablen .40b	9	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	
15½	4⅝	FabrlCtr .12	9	1	14	14	14	— ⅛
1⅜	⅞	Fabrics Nat	7	1	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
3	⅞	FairTex Mil		2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
44⅛	16⅜	FalconS .40	5	58	40⅜	38⅞	40⅛	+ 1⅞
5¼	1½	Fam Dol Str	38	2	3	3	3	
8	3⅜	FannyF .42t	28	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
3⅝	⅞	Fash Fabric		5	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛	
3¼	1	FDI Inc .01e		5	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅛
5	2	Fed Resrces		19	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
6⅛	3⅛	Felsway .32	5	22	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
3½	1⅜	Fibrebrd wt		7	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
11⅛	3⅝	FidlcG 1.36e		43	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
2⅛	⅝	Fields Plast		1	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
1⅞	⅝	Film Cp Am		17	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
6⅛	2⅝	Filmways	7	33	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
4⅝	2	FstDenv Mt		4	2	2	2	
2⅛	1	Fst Hartfrd		5	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
1½	⅝	Fst Rlty Inv		3	1-16	1-16	11-16	
9⅝	5	FstSLSh .12		3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
7⅛	3½	Fstmark .24	17	4	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
12½	12¼	FitchbG 1.38	6	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	
19	6⅝	Flight Safty	8	1	14	14	14	
1½	⅜	Flock Ind		4	⅜	⅜	⅜	
2¼	1⅛	Fla Capital	4	5	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
14⅝	8¼	Flowers .32	6	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
26⅝	10¼	FlukeJ .72t	8	13	20⅝	20½	20½	— ¼
25	11¼	Fly Dia Oil	8	39	18⅝	18¼	18¼	— ⅜
10¼	5	Foote Mini	4	3	8	8	8	— ¼
79½	57⅛	FordCan .5e	5	z140	77½	77⅛	77½	— ½
5⅝	1⅛	Forest Labs	7	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
9⅝	5	FoxStaP .40	8	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
3⅝	2⅛	FPA Corp		2	2½	2½	2½	—
3½	1⅝	Franklin Rl		3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ¼
8⅝	4	FrankNu .32	5	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
34	20	Fresnillo 1b	7	16	21	20½	21	+ ⅛
4⅝	1½	Frier Ind		7	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
13⅛	6⅝	Frigtmp .55t	6	5	8	8	8	— ¼
15½	6⅝	Frigitronic	33	34	14	13¼	14	+ ½
5½	3⅜	Frontier Air	5	1	4	4	4	+ ⅛

G

High 1975	Low 1975	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
7½	4¼	Gabriel .20	4	5	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
7¼	1½	Galaxy Cpt		2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ¼
9⅞	5	Garan .32a	6	8	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
4⅝	1⅞	Garcia Corp	238	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
5	2⅝	Garind .07p		1	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
2¼	⅞	Gaylord Nat		1	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
2½	⅞	Gaynor Staf		3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
39⅞	14⅝	Gearhart .44	8	9	30⅜	30⅜	30½	— ⅛
2⅝	1	Gen Recrat	4	104	1¼	1⅛	1¼	+ ¼
4⅝	1⅛	Gen Resrch	12	3	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
1⅛	⅝	Gen Resrcs		11	3-16	⅜	3-16	+3-16
7⅛	2⅝	Generics Cp	10	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
3⅜	1¼	Geon Ind		5	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
16⅛	8¼	GiantFd .80	5	4	14½	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅜
13⅝	6¼	Giant Y .40a	27	24	8	7½	8	+ ½
5⅝	1⅝	GIT Rlt .44p	3	8	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	+ ⅛
4⅛	1⅝	Gladding Cp		1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
4⅝	1⅞	Glasrock Pr	14	5	3	3	3	— ⅛
34½	18⅛	Glatfelter 2	3	6	25⅛	25	25	— ½
8⅝	3⅛	Globelnd .40	5	2	7	7	7	
5⅝	2⅛	Glover Inc	8	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
4⅛	3	Gldblatt .24	29	4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
24⅛	13	Golden Cycl	78	7	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
1⅞	7-16	Goldfield Cp		4	1	1	1	— ⅛
4⅛	2½	Goodrich wt		15	3	2⅞	2⅞	
4	1⅝	Gorin Strs	9	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
17½	10	GormR .90a	7	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
3¼	1⅝	Gouldinc wt		18	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
5⅛	3⅝	GouldT .62e	23	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
4⅝	2½	GtBasin Pet	26	20	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	—
29⅛	17	Gt Lk Ch .20	13	72	27⅛	26⅝	26⅝	— ½
3⅛	2¼	GtLakR .15r	12	1	3	3	3	
7	2⅞	GtScotS .10r	5	4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ¼
3⅞	⅝	Greenman	5	13	2	2	2	+ ⅛
6⅝	2⅜	GreerHy .32	5	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
5⅞	3⅝	GREIT .40		x5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
7⅝	1⅝	Greyhd C	36	5	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	+ ⅜
15⅛	4⅛	GRI Cp .40	3	20	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
8	4⅝	Grow C .22b	8	x9	6⅝	6	6	— ⅛
2	⅜	Gruen Ind		7	1⅝	1½	1½	+ ⅛
⅜	⅛	GulfMRlt wt		10	3-16	5-32	3-16	+1-32
5⅝	2⅝	GulfRes Fin	3	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
9⅞	2¾	Glfstrm LD	26	8	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛

H

High 1975	Low 1975	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
1¾	11-16	Halco Prod		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
8⅝	6¼	HallsMot .46	5	2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
4⅝	2½	HampD .15e	3	18	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
4⅜	2⅛	Hampin Ind		3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
12½	7½	Hanovr Petr	17	273	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
8⅝	6⅝	HanvrSh .55	4	4	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
6⅝	3¼	HanvSq .53p		240	3⅝	3	3	— ⅝
29⅝	16⅝	Harland .22	13	433	18⅝	17½	18½	+ 1⅛
20⅝	5⅝	Harman .30	5	5	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ¼
16	6⅝	HartzMt Cp	12	5	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	+ ⅛
1⅛	⅜	Harvey Grp		54	7-16	7-16	7-16	—1-16
3⅞	1⅝	Hasbro Ind	65	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
2⅝	11-16	Helnick Inst	8	3	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
3½	1⅛	Heitmn .15p		40	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
1⅞	1⅛	Hemdale En	36	7	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
13⅛	5⅝	Her Mal .48	4	5	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
12⅝	7½	HiShea .28h	9	1	8½	8½	8½	— ⅛
2	1½	Highlnd Cap		2	2½	2½	2½	
21⅝	6	Hiplrnic .20	15	4	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛	
30	22	Holng A 1.60	12	1	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	+ ⅜
3⅝	1⅜	Holly Corp	5	43	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
17¼	15⅝	HormelG .92	5	7	16⅛	16	16	— ⅛
7	3⅜	HospM .55e	7	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
7-16	⅛	HospMtg wt		11	3-16	3-16	3-16	
12¼	7⅛	Hotell 1.74a	8	12	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ½
4⅝	2⅛	HousRon .38	8	19	4¼	4	4¼	+ ⅛
6⅝	3⅝	House Vl .32	7	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
29⅝	19⅞	HoustOil .60	17	202	27¼	26⅝	26⅝	— ½
34	18⅝	HubelIB 1.40	9	3	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	
5¼	4	Huffmn .40e		6	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
3¼	1½	HuntHlt .85e	4	8	2	2	2	— ¼
20⅝	11⅝	HuskyO .50	5	22	18⅝	18½	18½	— ¼
6⅞	2	Hycel Inc	38	10	4½	4½	4½	
24⅝	16¼	HygrdFd 1e	3	11	19	18½	19	

I

High 1975	Low 1975	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
6⅝	4⅛	ICB Corp		10	5	5	5	
6⅝	2⅞	ICH Cp .32t	9	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
12⅝	7¼	ICM R 1.29e	6	6	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
4⅝	1⅜	Imper Ind		2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
29⅝	22	ImpOil A .80	13	73	23⅝	23⅛	23½	— ⅛
3½	15-16	Inarco		2	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
12¼	2	Incoterm A	9	16	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
1⅜	⅜	IndianHd wt		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
1⅞	⅝	Instrum Sys	6	8	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
2⅝	11-16	Integrt Res		4	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
3⅝	13-16	Intrmedco	7	33	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
1⅞	5-16	Intl Banknot	19	186	1⅛	1	1⅛	
18⅝	6½	Int Cour .24	14	4	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
3⅝	1¼	Int Foodsvc		2	2¼	2	2¼	+ ¼
2⅞	1¼	InFuneral S	5	18	2⅛	2	2	
12⅝	6½	IntGenln .70	3	3	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
4	2¼	Int Prot .05p		5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
4⅝	1⅜	IntSeawy Tr		35	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	+ ½
35⅛	18⅛	IntSyCon .25	19	z500	30⅛	29⅞	30	+ ¼
1⅝	7-16	Interphoto		4	11-16	11-16	11-16	+1-16
18½	8¼	Interpool	4	3	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
11⅛	5⅜	Interway Cp	14	14	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
3¼	1	Investm Fla	46	15	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
22	9	InDiv A .90p	4	75	11⅛	10½	10½	— ⅜
5⅝	2½	InDiv B .22p	4	19	2⅞	2⅛	2⅞	+ ⅛
7	3⅝	InvRlT .20p	29	4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
19⅝	7	Ionics Inc	17	7	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
10	3⅝	IroqBrd .16	10	3	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
5⅝	1⅝	Irvin Indust	5	5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
5¼	3⅝	ISC Finl .30	9	4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	

J

High 1975	Low 1975	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
5	1⅞	Jamswy .11t	5	27	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
8⅝	3⅝	Jeannet .22t	5	8	7⅛	7	7¼	+ ⅛
2⅝	1¼	Jetronic Ind	6	4	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
5	2¼	Juniper Pet	9	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛

K

High 1975	Low 1975	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
4⅝	1¼	K Tel Intl	5	22	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
11⅝	4⅝	Kaisrlnd .26	5	49	8	8	8	
1½	⅝	Kalvex Inc		4	⅝	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
8	3⅛	KanabMil wt		1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
27¼	17	KanabSv .90	9	27	26	25⅝	26	
⅞	5-16	Kavanau		4	9-16	9-16	9-16	
4	2⅝	Kay Corp		3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
19⅝	11⅞	Kewane .48a	6	19	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅜
8⅝	4	KeysHsd .30	4	11	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
2¼	⅜	Kin Ark Crp	10	9	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
2⅛	1	King Opticl		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
6¼	1⅝	Kingstp .16a	6	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
40	25⅝	Kirbylnd .60	9	8	40½	40	40	+ ¼
10⅝	5¼	Kliklok .60	7	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
13⅝	4⅝	Knicker Toy	6	6	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	+ ⅛
8⅛	2⅝	KuhnStr .10	6	40	7⅝	6⅞	7¼	+ 1

L

High 1975	Low 1975	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
5⅝	2⅝	LaBarge .04	3	8	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
8⅝	3½	LafyRad .26	7	11	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
4⅝	2	Lake Shore	6	65	2⅛	2	2 1-16	
5⅝	1⅝	LaMaur .20	19	4	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
1⅜	½	LaTour Bck	21	22	1½	1½	1½	+ ¼
5¼	1⅝	Lameco .04e	5	5	4½	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
8⅝	4⅝	LCA Cp .45	15	42	7½	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
7⅝	5⅝	Leath Co .36	9	3	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	
2⅝	⅞	Leisure Tec		4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
8½	3⅝	LeeFay .32b	6	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
9⅛	5⅝	LewisBF .24	3	16	6	5⅝	5⅝	— ¼
5⅝	1⅛	Liberty Fab	13	4	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
3⅝	1⅛	Lincoln Am	11	66	3⅝	3	3⅝	+ ⅛
5½	2⅛	Lloyds Elec		1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
15⅝	7½	Lohmn .60a	7	3	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
8⅝	2⅛	LoewThe wt		12	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
3⅝	1⅝	Logistic .12e		2	2	2	2	
3⅝	1⅜	LSB Ind .14t	4	11	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜	
4	1¼	LTVCorp wt		28	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
4⅛	2	Lundy Elec		19	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛

M

High 1975	Low 1975	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
1⅝	½	Macrod Ind		1	11-16	11-16	11-16	+1-16
14¼	9⅝	Me PbS 1.32	6	5	13½	13½	13½	+ ⅛
5⅝	3⅝	MansldT .10	29	35	4⅛	4	4⅛	— ⅛
2⅝	1⅛	Marlnduq B		3	1 9-16	1 9-16	1 9-16	—1-16
20	14½	MarkCt .10e	4	34	17	17	17	+ ¼
7⅛	1⅝	Marlene Ind	4	3	4½	4⅝	4⅝	
7¾	3	Marshal Ind	3	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ¼
7	3⅝	Masind Son		1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
29¼	5⅝	Masnelln .30	7	3	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	— ¼
8⅝	3½	MaterRe .20	8	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ¼
2¼	⅞	McCro wt n		3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
5⅝	2⅞	McColl Oil	13	56	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
3½	1⅜	McKeon Cn		4	1½	1⅜	1½	
2⅝	1⅛	MDC Corp	6	5	2	2	2	+ ⅛
9⅛	5⅝	Madalst .40b	4	6	6	6	6	+ ⅛
6⅞	3	Medenco .12	5	8	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	
14¼	13⅛	MediaGn .34	10	19	15¼	14½	15¼	+ ⅝
11	3	Megoln .87e	5	15	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ¼
12	6⅝	Mem Co .80	4	7	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
3⅝	1⅛	Metrocare		6	1⅞	1½	1⅞	
2	1⅛	Mich Gonl		1	1½	1½	1½	
18½	11⅝	MichSug 1a	1	2	15	15	15	
5⅛	5	Mick'bry .12	4	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
8⅝	4⅛	MidldG .15a	6	4	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅜
24⅛	7⅛	Milgo Elect	5	116	15⅝	15	15	— ½
28⅛	17⅝	MillerWo .40	10	46	26⅛	25⅝	25⅝	— ½
18⅛	8	Mil Roy .20e	12	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
17½	11	MoPac 1.20	4	6	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	— ¼
18⅝	9	Mitchll 1.57t	6	16	16⅝	16½	16½	— ⅛
5½	3⅛	Mite Cp .16	4	10	3⅛	3⅛	3½	
5⅛	2⅛	Modern Md	5	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
11⅛	6	Molycrp wt		22	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
47½	39¼	MonP pf4.40		z100	40	39½	40	+ 1⅛
11⅛	7	Moog .60	4	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
4⅝	2⅞	MtgGth .60a		6	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
14⅛	6⅛	MPB Cp .70	4	3	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
4⅛	1	MPO Video		3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
1⅞	⅛	MPS Intl Cp		23	⅝	⅝	⅝	+1-16
5⅝	2⅞	MultiAm .20	17	5	3½	3½	3½	
7	5⅝	MWA .40b	5	1	6½	6½	6½	+ ⅛

N

High 1975	Low 1975	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
5⅛	1⅝	Napco Ind	4	14	3¾	3⅛	3¾	+ ⅝
5⅝	2⅞	NardaM .20	6	7	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
5⅝	3½	Nat Alfalfa		3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
12¾	10½	Nat CSS	7	10	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
1⅛	⅝	NatHlth Ent		71	⅞	⅞	⅞	
1⅜	½	Natlnd wt		23	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
10½	4⅝	NMedE .16b	4	37	7⅛	7	7	— ⅜
8½	2⅝	Nat Paragn	6	11	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	+ ⅛
16⅝	9⅝	Nat Patent	55	279	13⅛	12	12⅛	— ⅝
1½	⅝	Nat System	9	13	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
17¼	8¼	NatwHo .28	11	3	15	15	15	— ⅛
2	1⅛	Neonex .85	6	10	1 3-16	1 3-16	1 3-16	—1-16
35⅝	17⅝	NENuclr .30	13	1	27¼	27¼	27¼	+ ¼
1	7-16	Newldria M	28	8	9-16	9-16	9-16	—1-16
4½	1⅝	Newpark Rs	6	6	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
9½	3½	N Proc .35e	12	32	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
15½	7½	NYTimes .60	7	5	11⅝	11½	11½	— ⅜
8⅝	6	NewbEn .16	3	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
3¼	⅞	Nexus .14t	8	10	2	2	2	— ⅛
12	5¼	NiagFSv .44	4	2	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ¼
2⅝	1	Nichols SE		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
15⅝	7⅛	Nolex Cp	49	1040	7⅞	5⅞	5⅞	— 1⅜
4⅝	1⅝	Nortek Inc	4	42	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ¼
11¼	5⅝	NorAm Roy	15	4	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
5⅝	2 9-16	NorCdn Oils	14	20	4 15-16	4⅞	4⅞	
5⅞	1⅝	Nuclear Dat	5	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	

O

High 1975	Low 1975	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
24⅝	15½	Offshore Co	5	52	16⅝	16	16⅝	— ½
4	3	Ohio Art .24		x9	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ¼
33½	16	OhioBrs 1.40	3	1	27	27	27	+ ⅛
10	4	Oh Sealy .40	9	x30	8	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
17⅞	8	OnLine Sys	8	15	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
30⅝	12	OnanCp .20e	8	3	29	29	29	+ ¼
69⅝	36¼	OOklep Cop		z300	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	
8⅝	3⅞	OrioleHo .20	2	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
1⅞	1⅛	Ormand Ind	4	6	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
6⅝	4¼	OSullivan .50	7	4	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
5⅝	2⅛	Outdr Sport	6	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
8¼	5¼	OverhDr .40	12	5	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
2⅝	1	Oxford Fst		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
3½	2½	Ozark Air	53	5	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛

P - Q

High 1975	Low 1975	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
18½	16	PGE6pf 1.50		x9	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	+ ¼
16¼	14	PGE pf1.37		x1	14	14	14	
14⅝	11¾	PGRd pf1.25		x1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ¼
4⅝	2¼	PG pfA .25		x1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
13⅞	12⅛	PG 4.8pf1.20		x1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	+ ¼
26½	23⅝	PG 9.2pf2.32		x2	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	+ ⅝
24⅝	20⅝	PG 8.1pf2.04		x1	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	+ ⅛
22⅝	19⅝	PG 7.8pf1.96		x5	20	19⅞	20	+ ⅛
23⅝	20½	PGE 8pf 2		x4	20⅝	20½	20½	— ½
27½	24⅝	PG 9.4pf2.37		x13	24⅝	24½	24⅝	+ ⅝
48½	39	PacLt pf4.50		z50	44½	44	44	— 1
14⅞	11⅞	PNwTel 1.20	9	13	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	+ ¼
51	11⅝	PallCp .48	12	107	39½	38¼	38¼	— 1⅝
13½	6⅝	PanOcean O	170	123	8½	8¼	8½	
4	1⅝	Pandl Bradf		20	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅜
5⅝	2⅝	Pantasote	2	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
6¼	3⅝	ParaPk .10a	3	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
8½	4⅝	ParkCh .40a	5	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ¼
31	11	Parsons .65e	6	16	20⅝	20	20¼	— ½
2⅝	⅜	Pat Fashion	16	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
7⅞	3⅝	PatoCG .70e	7	7	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	—
11⅝	7	PatrkP .86t	6	16	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
13	7	Paxall .60a	6	z200	12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ¼
3⅝	1⅞	Pemcor Inc		1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
3⅝	1½	Penn Dix wt		1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
8⅝	6½	PennEng .60	4	12	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
10⅛	4	PenRIE 1.15	6	10	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ¼
22½	11	PepBoys 1	7	3	17	17	17	
10⅛	4⅝	PepCm .40b	4	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
2⅝	¾	Permaner		50	1½	1⅜	1½	+ ⅛
7⅝	1⅝	Pertec Corp	5	5	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	
10⅛	4⅝	Petro Lewis		15	7⅝	7⅝	7½	
7¾	4⅝	Phil LD .53r	3	10	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
7½	2⅝	Phoenix Stl	2	19	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
7⅝	2⅝	PicNPay .12	6	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
2⅛	1	Piedmont In		10	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
1¼	11-16	Pioneer Sys		1	¾	¾	¾	—1-16
27⅝	11⅝	PitDeMoin 1	11	x12	17	17	17	
6⅝	5	PitWVa .56a	9	6	5⅝	5⅝	5½	— ⅛
58	17⅝	Pittway 1b	13	1	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	
13¾	3¼	Plant Ind	22	8	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	— ¼
26⅛	8	Plantrn .10e	11	33	27⅛	25	26⅛	+ 1½
3	1⅛	Plaza Rlt In		33	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
5-16	⅛	Plaza Rlt wt		1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
3⅝	1⅜	PlyGem .51t	13	4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
¾	¼	PNB MR wt		3	5-16	5-16	5-16	
12¾	4⅝	Pnaomo .80	4	26	11⅝	11¼	11¼	
2⅝	5-16	Poloron Pd		13	1⅝	1⅝	1½	
5½	2⅛	Prairie Oil	16	4	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
12½	9	Pratt Lmb 1	19	7	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
27¼	25½	PratL pf2.25		2	25½	25½	25½	
6⅝	3⅝	Pratt Rd .30	7	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
27⅛	17⅝	Prand Hall 1	12	1	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	+ ⅛
4⅛	3⅝	PresRl A .32		7	3	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
5	1⅝	PresRl B .32		36	2⅝	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
6½	1⅜	Presley Cos		59	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ¼
16½	9⅝	Preston .70	7	3	12½	12½	12½	— ⅛
3⅛	1⅞	PrimMt .12t		20	2	2	2	
9⅝	5⅝	PrpCT 1.13e	5	12	6	5⅞	6	— ⅛
8⅞	7⅝	ProvGas .80	7	3	8	8	8	— ¼
3⅞	1⅞	PrudBdg .24	7	6	3	2⅞	3	
2⅛	⅞	PSA Inc wt		3	⅞	⅞	⅞	
8⅝	3⅝	Purepac Lb	14	12	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅜
19¼	9	Putnam .60a	10	12	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛

R

High 1975	Low 1975	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
7½	3¼	Racon .20a	4	11	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
18⅝	7⅞	Ranchrs Ex	9	10	15¼	15	15⅝	
26¼	12⅝	RangrO Can	35	105	14⅝	14½	14½	+ ⅛
14½	9⅝	Ransbrg .80	7	13	11½	11	11	— ½
1⅞	1	RapdAm wt		11	1⅛	1	1	— ⅛
5½	2⅝	Rath Pack		2	3⅝	3¼	3¼	+ ¼
15	9⅞	RaymPr .40	86	57	16¼	14½	16¼	+ 1⅝
18⅛	12⅝	ReelEs 1.40	11	19	15⅛	14⅝	15	+ ¼
7⅛	3	RltlncT .20e	14	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
13⅝	9	RltRaf 1.75e	6	3	11½	11½	11½	
2⅜	1⅝	REDM Cp	6	6	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
2¼	⅜	Reeves Telc		5	1½	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
4⅝	1⅞	Retrig Trns		4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
15-16	7-16	Rel Grp wt		14	9-16	½	9-16	+1-16
10⅛	7⅝	Ram Ar .80	6	11	10	9⅞	10	
26⅛	17⅝	Rep NY .88	4	1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
25½	6⅝	ReschCH .08		41	18⅝	18¼	18½	
3⅛	1⅛	ResrlsIntl A	2	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
2⅛	⅞	Rest Assoc		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
2¼	1	RET Inc Fd		6	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
37	28⅝	RET pf4.38		2	31¼	31¼	31¼	+ ⅜
2	⅞	Rex Noreco		8	1	1	1	
3¼	1⅝	RH Med Svc	11	8	2	2	2	
3⅝	1¼	Riblet Prod		12	2⅝	2¼	2⅝	+ ¼
2⅝	1⅛	Richford In	27	4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
3⅝	¾	Richton Intl	2	5	2	2	2	
19⅝	8½	Rlie C	3	34	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
33½	19½	RioAlgm 1	12	1	29⅝	29⅛	29⅛	+ ¼
14⅞	6⅝	RisdonM .36	14	19	7⅝	7⅛	7⅜	+ ⅛
4⅝	2⅞	RLC Corp		1	4		4	
35⅝	19⅝	Robintech	4	10	23⅝	23⅛	23½	
4	2	Roblin Ino	1	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
15⅛	7⅛	Rogers Corp	9	4	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
4⅝	2⅛	Roland Intl	6	5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
⅞	3-16	Rossmor wt		2	3-16	3-16	3-16	
37⅝	21⅝	Rowan .14b	5	20	27¼	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅝
3⅝	1⅝	RPS Prod	20	3	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
2¼	1⅛	RSC Indust	6	27	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
2⅛	½	Rusco Ind		15	1⅛	1	1⅛	
14⅝	7⅝	Russell .60	3	2	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
9⅝	4⅝	Rust Crt .40	6	97	6	5	6	+ 1
22⅛	11¼	Ryan Ho .20	7	24	16⅞	15⅝	15⅞	+ ⅜

S

High 1975	Low 1975	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
17½	3¼	Salem .24t	10	18	14½	14⅛	14⅛	— ¼
20¼	7¼	Sambos .10e	13	120	17⅛	16⅝	17⅛	
7½	6⅝	SanCarlos n		4	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
84	67	SDgo pf7.80		z100	75	75	75	+ 2
33½	27⅞	San JW 2.40	7	5	32	31¾	32	— ⅛
3¼	1⅛	Sargent Ind	7	1	2	2	2	— ⅛
6	4⅝	Saturn Airw	11	1	5	5	5	— ⅛
7½	3	Saundr L .20	5	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
9⅝	6	SchoolP .40	9	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ¼
2¼	1⅛	Sci Mgt .09e		5	1½	1⅛	1½	
19½	4½	SciAtlan .25t	16	23	18⅞	18½	18½	— ⅜
22⅝	13¼	Scope Ind	4	5	21	21	21	
9¼	6	Scrivner .50	4	23	9⅛	9	9⅛	
5	2⅛	Sealectr Cp	4	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
⅞	7-16	Seaport Cp		3	½	½	½	—1-16
2	⅝	Sec Mtg Inv		9	1	⅞	⅞	
7-16	1-16	SecMt In wt		25	3-16	⅛	⅛	—1-16
8	4½	SelasCp .22p		17	4⅛	4⅛	4½	— ⅛
15⅝	7⅛	SeligLatz 1b	6	19	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	+ ⅜
7⅛	3⅝	Semtch .14t	7	8	4⅛	4	4⅛	— ¼
4⅝	1⅝	Servo Corp	6	1	2½	2½	2½	
2⅝	1	Servotr .23r		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
7½	3⅝	SGL In .10r	5	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
2⅞	⅞	SG Sec .91e		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
7⅛	2	ShearH .10e	4	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
6⅛	11-16	ShelfRes .06		7	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
28⅝	14⅝	Shnandh Oil	13	34	21⅞	20⅞	21⅞	+ 1⅛
37¼	19⅝	Shn O pf1.25		1	28⅞	28⅝	28⅞	+ 1⅛
19⅝	8¼	Sherwd Med	6	29	9⅛	8⅞	9	— ⅛
15⅛	7⅛	Showbot .80	6	7	12½	12½	12½	— ⅛
15¼	7¼	Sifcoln .40a	6	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
3⅞	1⅛	SikesCp .02p		3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
7¼	5⅛	Simkins .80	6	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
2⅞	1⅛	Sifkin SmRf	7	1	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
6¼	3⅝	Sky City .28t	5	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
1	⅝	Solitron .06		9	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	
12⅞	4⅝	Soundsn .43		7	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅛
20	17½	SCEO pf1.68		z350	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
25¼	23⅛	SC 9.2pf 2.30		2	24⅝	24¼	24⅝	+ ½
17¼	14⅝	SC 5.8pf 1.45		3	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
16⅞	13	SC 5.2pf 1.30		1	14	14	14	+ ⅛
14½	10⅝	SC 4.3pf 1.08		3	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅜
13⅛	9⅝	SC 4.2pf 1.06		1	11⅝	11½	11⅝	+ ¼
61¼	40	SouRoy .80b	9	17	48¼	48⅛	48¼	+ ⅛
8⅞	3	Specify Rest	6	2	5¼	5⅛	5¼	
3⅝	1½	Spectro .12t	4	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
2⅞	1⅝	SpedOP .11t	7	2	2	2	2	
2⅞	¾	Spelzmn Ind		2	1¼	1⅛	1¼	
2¼	15-16	Spencer Cos		24	2⅛	2	2	— ⅛
5⅞	3⅝	Splendex .48	10	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
14⅝	9¼	StdAllianc 1	3	1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	
5⅝	3⅛	Std Metl .50t	6	33	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	+ ⅛
9⅝	4⅝	StdMotA .42	7	16	8⅝	8½	8½	
5¼	1½	StdPac Corp	4	24	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
16⅛	7⅝	Std Prod 1	7	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
27	10¼	SidShrs .40r		1	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
10	8	Stange .10	21	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
1⅝	15-16	Stardust Inc		1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
11½	8⅛	StarSup .68b	3	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
23⅞	9⅝	StarrtHo .30	11	53	19¼	18⅝	19	— ¼
8⅝	3½	StatSvL .40b	6	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
10⅝	3¼	Steelmt .27e	2	3	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
15½	10⅞	Stepn Ch .44	5	5	12⅝	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅝
2	⅝	Sterl Electr		2	15-16	15-16	15-16	
2⅝	1⅛	Sterl Ext .10	8	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
3¼	1¼	Stevcoknit	47	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
8⅝	3⅛	STP Cp .40e	14	3	7	7	7	—
10⅝	5⅝	Struth Wells	15	18	8⅛	8	8	
1	7-16	Summit Org	6	8	13-16	13-16	13-16	— ⅛
27	9	SunElec .60	7	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
9⅛	5	SupFdSv .32	5	4	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
6⅝	3⅝	Sup Surg Mf	5	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
2½	15-16	Susquhana		15	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
5½	2⅝	Susquhan pf		2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
7½	2⅝	Synalov .14t	5	9	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
44⅝	28⅞	Syntex .40	15	348	34⅛	33⅛	34	— ⅛
24½	10⅝	Sysco Cp .28	7	1	18	18	18	
4⅝	15-16	System Eng		45	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛

T

High 1975	Low 1975	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
10½	9¼	TastyBk .96	7	3	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
1⅛	½	Tech Sym	29	8	⅞	⅞	⅞	
6¼	2⅝	Techcl Oper	6	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
3	¾	Techcl Tape	6	4	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
3½	1⅛	Techtrl .05e	5	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
3⅝	1	Tenna Corp	13	7	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
7	3⅛	Tenneco wt		28	5	4⅝	4⅝	— ¼
9⅞	4⅞	TennFS .40e	7	10	5	5	5	
16	5⅝	Teradyn Inc	23	2	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
16⅛	10½	TerraC .40e	3	25	10⅝	10½	10½	— ⅛
11⅞	3⅝	TesoroPt wt		44	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
3⅛	2	Texstar .15t	4	52	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
16	7⅝	Textron wt		3	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	+ ⅛
4½	2¼	Thorof Mkt		8	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
4½	⅝	Tidwell Ind		9	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ¼
10¼	3⅝	Tiffany .20	8	6	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ¼
2½	¼	Tigerintl wt		26	½	7-16	7-16	
4⅞	2½	Timpte Ind	338	4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
14⅞	4⅝	Tokheim .40	7	14	11⅝	11	11¼	+ ¼
99	93	TolEd pf 10		z10	96	96	96	+ ½
9	4½	ToppsGu .20	7	x6	8⅛	7⅝	8⅛	+ ⅛
8⅛	3 15-16	TotalPtl NA	21	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
4	1⅛	Town Cntry		4	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
7⅝	1⅞	Tracor Inc	12	7	5	4⅝	4⅞	+ ¼
3⅝	1¼	Trans Lux	106	4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
3¼	1⅞	Treadw .23t	1	2	2	2	2	
4	1½	Tuftco .10e	4	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
8⅛	2⅝	Turbodyne	75	8	7½	7¼	7½	+ ⅛
19¾	11⅛	Turnr C 1.32	6	11	18⅛	17⅝	17⅝	— ¾
7¼	3⅝	TwinFair In	8	10	3⅞	3¾	3¾	+ ⅛

U

High 1975	Low 1975	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
18⅞	12¾	U&I 1.20a	7	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
4⅛	1⅜	UIP Cp .12	6	4	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
6⅞	2½	UNA .10a	6	14	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
2¼	2⅛	Unimx pf wt		1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
4⅝	2½	Un Invest		3	2⅝	2¼	2⅝	
11¼	4⅝	UnA Pr .40a	6	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
5⅞	2¼	Un Asbestos	9	44	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	
5-16	⅛	UnBrend wt		51	9-16	½	9-16	
2½	⅞	U Dollar St		1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
2⅝	1½	Unit Foods	4	19	1½	1½	1½	
2	9-16	UnNat Corp		5	15-16	13-16	13-16	
7¼	3¾	UnRlIT .52e		31	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅜
5-16	⅛	UnRlIT wt		78	⅛	⅛	⅛	
9	5½	US Ban Trst		1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
14¾	3½	US Flltr .20	8	111	11⅞	11½	11½	+ ⅛
8⅝	4⅛	US LagRl E		10	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
5⅝	1½	USNat Rsrc	3	3	3⅝	3¼	3⅜	— ¼
3¼	1½	US Radium		3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
18⅝	14¼	US Reduct	4	29	16¼	16	16¼	
17	7½	Unitek .20	10	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
18	5⅝	Unity Buy S	5	1	9⅝	8⅞	9⅝	+ ⅛
2¼	⅜	Univ Contnr		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
6⅝	3⅝	UnivRs .05e	7	15	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
6⅛	3	UnivRun .28	5	1	5½	5½	5½	+ ⅛
6⅝	3⅛	Univ Sav .40	7	100	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
4¼	2⅛	URS Corp	7	1	3	3	3	
6½	3½	UV Ind wt		8	3⅝	3½	3½	

V

High 1975	Low 1975	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
9¼	4	VallesSt .62t	7	8	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
15⅞	6⅝	Valmac .60a	12	10	15	14⅞	14⅞	+ ⅛
2¼	1⅛	ValuLin .01e		8	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
7	4½	VanDorn .36	8	2	6	6	6	— ⅛
7¼	1⅛	Varo Inc	4	4	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
14¼	5¼	VermtA .40b	8	5	13½	13½	13½	— ¼
4½	1⅞	Vernitron	6	4	3	3	3	+ ¼
2⅝	7-16	Vertipl Inc		2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
3¼	1⅛	Viatech Inc		2	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ¼
3⅝	⅞	Vintage Ent		2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
9⅝	5⅛	Voplex .48	5	8	8⅛	7⅝	7⅝	— ½
2⅝	1½	Vulcan .02e		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
8	4⅛	Vulc Inc .30	3	8	6½	6½	6½	+ ⅛

W

High 1975	Low 1975	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
5¼	2⅝	WabMg .10a	7	2	4	3⅝	4	+ ⅛
11¼	4⅝	Wacknt .28a	9	2	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ¼
10⅞	5	WagnrEl .48	14	12	8¼	7⅞	8¼	+ ⅜
4⅝	1⅝	Walnoco Oil	11	40	2⅜	2 3-16	2¼	—3-16
18	13⅝	WalcoN .40b	5	2	14	13⅞	14	+ ¼
4	2⅜	WallacS .14e	4	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
5⅝	1⅝	WarC pfC.05		5	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
30	16⅞	WasPstB .50	8	6	22½	22	22½	+ ¼
16	11⅞	WRIT 1.28	11	2	14⅝	14¼	14⅝	+ ¼
9	5⅝	Weld Tu Am	2	10	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
11⅝	7⅜	WeslChP .40	6	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
11	3¾	Westats Pti	10	197	9	8⅝	8⅞	+ ¼
6⅞	3⅛	WgtDcal .10	11	2	5	5	5	— ⅛
8⅝	4⅝	Wstn Fin .10	4	21	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
3¼	1⅞	Whitehal Cp	4	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
15	13½	WhitingCp 1	5	7	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
3⅝	1½	Wichita Ind	6	18	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ¼
3⅛	2	WillcxG .08r		10	2⅛	2	2	
8¼	5¼	Wmhous .30	4	3	6½	6½	6½	+ ¼
6⅞	4½	WlshrO .05r	9	62	6¼	6⅛	6¼	+ ⅛
3⅝	2½	WilsonBr .30	9	2	3	2⅞	3	
9¼	5¼	Winkimn .30	4	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
3½	1⅛	WolfHB .06p		10	2	1⅞	1⅞	
5	2⅝	Wood Ind		1	3	3	3	
5⅞	1½	Wrather Cp		22	3½	3½	3½	
1 13-16	⅞	Wright Har	100	12	1	15-16	1	+1-16
5⅝	3½	WyleLab .24	5	5	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
11⅞	5	Wynnin .10e	4	8	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
12⅝	6½	WymBn .50	8	27	11⅞	11½	11⅝	— ¼

X

High 1975	Low 1975	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
22⅞	12⅝	Xonics Inc	27	5	16¼	16⅛	16¼	

Y

High 1975	Low 1975	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
4⅝	1⅞	YooHoo .05e	11	9	3½	3⅛	3½	

Z

High 1975	Low 1975	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
7⅝	4½	ZeroMfg .24	6	5	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	+ ⅛
4½	1¾	Zimmr Hom		3	3¼	3¼	3¼	

z—Sales in full.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. h—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. p—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

cld—Called. x—Ex dividend. y—Ex dividend and sales in full. x-dis—Ex distribution. xr—Ex rights. xw—Without warrants. ww—With warrants. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. nd—Next day delivery.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.

Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading.

French Jobless Rise

PARIS, Oct. 10 (AP-DJ).—The number of unemployed in France, seasonally-adjusted, totaled 880,000 at the end of September, up from 864,200 at the end of August.

Swiss Prices Rise

BERNE, Oct. 10 (Reuters).—Switzerland's consumer price index rose 0.4 per cent to 164.5 (base 1966) in September, a gain of 5.4 per cent over the same month of 1974, the government said today.

International Stock Indexes

	Yest.	Prev.	1975 High	1975 Low
Amsterdam	84.50	84.40	97.30	77.00
Brussels	120.65	119.98	137.97	106.43
Frankfurt	137.99	136.18	143.09	110.56
London 30	339.40	330.50	365.20	146.00
London 500	—	Not available	—	
Milan	77.52	78.47	108.86	77.52
Paris	128.20	129.00	138.70	99.70
Sydney	404.02	401.27	404.79	289.86
Tokyo (n)	—	Closed	—	
Tokyo (o)	—	Closed	—	
Zurich	247.70	247.60	291.20	206.30

(n) new. (o) old.

AREA

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Arabian Gulf (air).$	228.00	114.00	63.00
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Burma (air) ...$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Bulgaria (air) ...$	118.00	59.00	33.00
Canada (air) ...$	228.00	114.00	63.00
China (air) ...$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Cyprus (air) ...$	118.00	59.00	33.00
Czechoslov. (air)...$	118.00	59.00	33.00
Denmark (air).D.Kr.	638.00	319.00	176.00
Ethiopia (air) ...$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Finland (air)...F.M.	376.00	188.00	105.00
France ....F.F.	412.00	206.00	112.00
Germany (air).D.M.	278.00	139.00	75.00
Great Britain ...£	33.00	16.50	9.00
Greece (air) ....Dr.	3,112.00	1,556.00	862.00
Hong Kong (air) ..$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Hungary (air) ...$	118.00	59.00	33.00
India (air) ...$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Indonesia (air) ...$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Iran (air) ...$	171.00	85.50	47.00
Iraq (air) ...$	171.00	85.50	47.00
Iceland (air) ...$	118.00	59.00	33.00
Ireland ...£	33.00	16.50	9.00
Israel (air) ...$	171.00	85.50	47.00
Italy ....Lire	75,000.00	37,500.00	21,000.00
Japan (air) ...$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Khmer Rep. (air)..$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Korea (air) ...$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Kuwait (air) ...$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Lebanon (air) ...$	171.00	85.50	47.00
Libya (air) ...$	171.00	85.50	47.00
Luxembourg ..L.Fr.	4,050.00	2,025.00	1,125.00
Malagasy (air) ...$	195.00	97.50	54.00
Malta (air) ...$	118.00	59.00	33.00
Malaya (air) ...$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Mexico (air) ...$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Morocco (air) ...$	124.00	62.00	34.50
Nepal (air) ...$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Netherlands ....Fl.	284.00	142.00	77.00
New Zealand (air).$	292.00	146.00	81.00
Norway (air)..N.Kr.	578.00	289.00	161.00
Pakistan (air) ...$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Philippines (air)..$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Persian Gulf (air).$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Poland (air) ...$	118.00	59.00	33.00
Polynesia (F.)(air)$	195.00	97.50	54.00
Portugal (air)..Esc.	2,850.00	1,425.00	787.00
Romania (air) ...$	118.00	59.00	33.00
Saudi Arabia (air).$	171.00	85.50	47.00
Singapore (air)...$	273.00	136.50	75.00
S. America (air)..$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Spain (air) ....Ptas.	6,600.00	3,300.00	1,818.00
Sri Lanka (air) ..$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Sweden (air) ..S.Kr.	464.00	232.00	127.00
Switzerland ....S.Fr.	300.00	150.00	82.00
Thailand (air) ...$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Tunisia (air) ...$	124.00	62.00	34.50
Turkey (air) ...$	118.00	59.00	33.00
U.A.R. (air) ...$	171.00	85.50	47.00
U.S.S.R. (air) ...$	118.00	59.00	33.00
U.S.A. (air) ...$	195.00	97.50	54.00
Vietnam (air) ...$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Yugoslavia (air)..$	118.00	59.00	33.00

11-10-75

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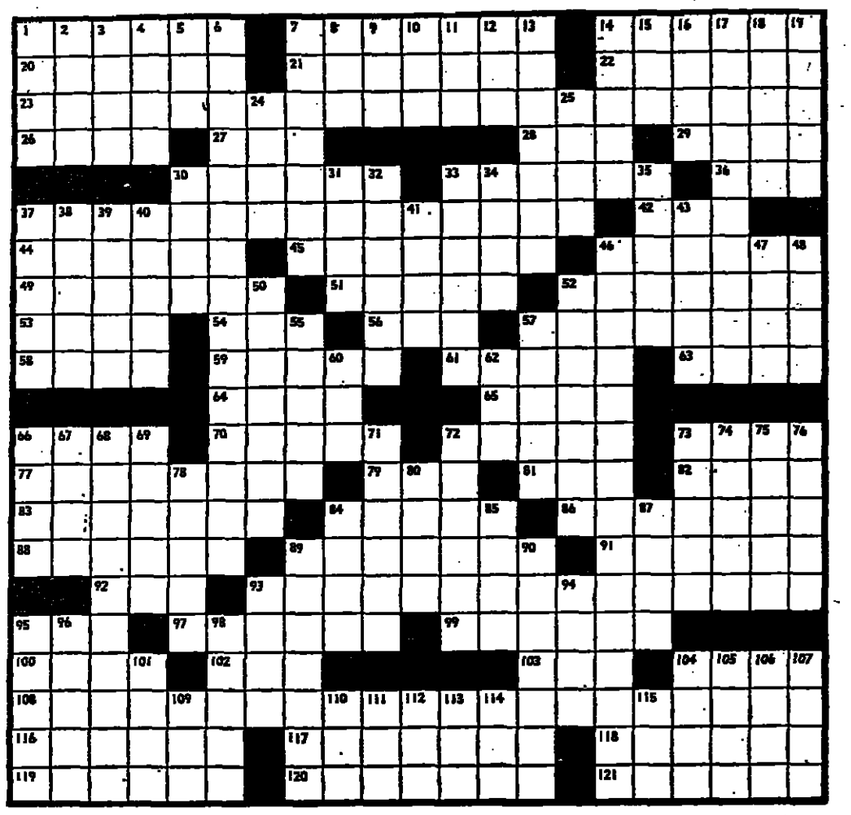
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Edited by WILL WENG

TROUBLE SPOTS—By Robert Roop



ACROSS

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DOWN

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13 Snubs
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67 Pearl Buck heroine
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110 Compass point
111 Belfry problem
112 "What—— doing?"
113 Conjunction
114 Letter
115 Dumbbell

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

O	F	A	B	A	D		C	E	T		O	P	I			A	M	A	P	A
	R	I	C	A	N	A		A	L	I	E		U	I	A		T	P	E	L	O	G
R	E	V	E	R	S	E		M	O	N	D	A	Y	S		G	O	O	T	C	H	T
E	G	E	R		T	H	E	P	O	U	N	D		T	A	R	O	S				
R	A	F		B	E	D	L	A	M		A	R	A	B	I	A	N		T	S	A	R
U	N	O		A	L	L	O		E	S	P	I	R	I	T	U		S	E	E	S	A
M	O	U	R	N		A	P	E	R	C	U		D	I	S		S	U	R	Y	I	T
		E	A	D		B	U	D		U	B	I	E			P	U	B		E	A	T
G	O	T	H	A		U	N	D	E	R	M	A	N		A	U	T	O	G	E	N	Y
A	C	H		G	E	O	G	A	N		O	U	T	S	I	T		B	A	N	S	
F	A	R	T	E	T	H		T	U	C	K	E	R	P	U		N	U	T			
	S	E	A		S	T	I	L	O		V	U	E		S	I	E	S		G	M	T
		E	R	S		P	E	N	S	I	O	N	S			N	O	S	E	P	E	G
	S	T	O	A		U	N	T	I	D	Y		I	M	A	W	A	Y		U	N	A
T	O	W	E	L	R	O	D		A	L	I	B	I		G	O		N	U	T	T	Y
	B	O		M	E	G			L	Y	N	N		E	N	D		O	F	F		
T	R	O	C	O	S		A	P	O		O	N	E	Y	O	U		N	A	I	L	S
B	O	N	A	N		B	E	L	I	N	D	A	S		M	O	D	Y		I	A	C
A	W	E	D		F	L	O	Y	D	O	Y		P	R	E	H	E	M		L	T	R
		E	A	L	I	N	G		T	H	E	R	E	M	I	N		E	L	I	A	
S	T	A	N	D	U	P		A	N	D	W	A	I	T		T	O	O	T	I	N	G
P	U	R	C	A	B			I	Q	U		S	I	T	E		O	T	T	A	W	A
A	M	E	E	R				N	N	E		E	S	O		N	O	T	H	I	S	

WEATHER

	C	F	
ALGARVE	18	64	Variable
AMSTERDAM	12	54	Fair
ANKARA	17	63	Cloudy
ATHENS	24	75	Cloudy
BEIRUT	26	79	Fair
BELGRADE	13	54	Cloudy
BERLIN	7	45	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	11	52	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	10	50	Rain
CAIRO	30	86	Fair
CASABLANCA	22	72	Overcast
COPENHAGEN	8	46	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	24	75	Variable
DUBLIN	12	54	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	10	50	Cloudy
FLORENCE	15	59	Rain
FRANKFURT	9	48	Cloudy
GENEVA	12	54	Cloudy
HELSINKI	4	39	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	18	64	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	25	77	Fair
LISBON	21	70	Variable
LONDON	12	54	Cloudy
LOS ANGELES	15	59	Cloudy
MILAN	20	68	Fair
MADRID	13	55	Overcast
MONTREAL	5	41	Rain
MOSCOW	2	36	Overcast
MUNICH	8	46	Cloudy
NEW YORK	14	57	Showers
NICE	20	68	Cloudy
OSLO	6	43	Cloudy
PARIS	12	55	Cloudy
PRAGUE	6	43	Cloudy
ROME	23	73	Variable
SOFIA	13	55	Fair
STOCKHOLM	5	41	Cloudy
TEHRAN	—	—	Unavailable
TEL AVIV	26	79	Fair
TUNIS	27	81	Fair
VENICE	13	55	Overcast
VIENNA	9	48	Cloudy
WARSAW	5	41	Cloudy
WASHINGTON	16	61	Fog
ZURICH	10	50	Cloudy

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1300 GMT.)

BOOKS

THE FIRST CASUALTY

By Phillip Knightley. Harcourt Brace Jovanovich. 465 pp.

Reviewed by David E. Scherman

THERE will be a strong temptation for war correspondents to dismiss "The First Casualty" and the implied contention of its author Phillip Knightley (who was not a war correspondent but a member of the London Times "Insight" team) that most war correspondents are liars with a five-word book review: "So what else is new?" Tempting, but a terrible mistake. Knightley's lofty journalistic ideals, his compassion for his shell-shocked colleagues, and his obvious years of diligent research have produced what must be the most compendious, thought-provoking and certainly the most exciting work on war reporting since (and doubtless including) Xenophon's "*Anabasis.*" It is also first-class revisionist history. Knightley punctures every well-loved myth from Mafeking to Dunkirk.

Knightley could have come through this ordeal as a J-school bluestocking, and the book would have been a bore. But he seems to be a decent person whose sympathies vacillate between Truth, his "first casualty," and the poor sods who distort it for a living. It is impossible (though Knightley warns against it) not to be part of the military: They fly you, jeep you, feed you, move your copy, ship your film. It was impossible, in this reviewer's experience, to be disloyal to such heroic military flacks as the late Frank Donghi of the U.S. 5th Infantry or Tucker Irwin of the 29th who took suicidal risks to get reporters into position. Knightley understands that if this loyalty reduces one's faculty for criticizing troops it is forgivable, since one is a troop oneself. He merely thinks it is no excuse for not criticizing the top brass, or the war itself, and he even shows how in some popular wars, like World War II, it wasn't such a *serious* problem. In Korea, it got less easy. And Algeria. In Vietnam (where the United States behaved like the French in Algeria) it became almost impossible.

So Knightley's real villains are not the reporters or the *dogfaces* (from the Crimea to Khesanh) but the politicians, the military censors and the city desk back home, in that order, and he rates his correspondents' heroism by their efforts against all three, rather than the enemy.

World War I turned out to be such a hopeless carnage that it could only continue if the truth were totally stopped. So it was stopped, and Knightley places a lot of the blame on British reporters who identified absolutely with the armies in the field, protected the high command and wrote jauntily about *life* in the trenches. The destruction of one quarter of the entire French Army in 11 days in 1914 went totally unreported. There was no more discreditable period in the history of journalism than the four years of the Great War, the course of which might have been altered if the reporters had been more enterprising. But of those Yanks who were, young Westbrook Pegler was expelled and young Heywood Broun was fined $10,000.

The mythology goes on. The Bolshevik Revolution: news of a 300,000-man "allied" army that mutinied wholesale, fighting the Reds, not only never reached the newspaper readers but can't even be found in the history books. Abyssinia: although the outcome should have been obvious from the start, Western sentiment decreed that the Abyssinians would conduct "a brilliant guerrilla campaign, trapping the advancing Italians in lion pits, and, if given guns, would, according to a widely held view in the United States, be able to fire them both with hands and feet." World War II: The correspondents "could claim that they were systematically misled . . . but anyone who allows himself to be misled for eight months must share some of the blame." Dunkirk: It was not a miracle. In fact, it need not have happened at all. Ditto the Battle of Britain, in which, Knightley claims, Britain was not the underdog at all. Ditto the Blitz, which he says was started accidentally. Russia, the biggest clash of all, was a journalists' cipher. The best story to come out was from the AP's Eddy Gilmore, that "the Volga boatmen have never heard of the Song of the Volga Boatmen that made the Volga famous in the U.S.A.," a story that got this reaction: "YOUR VOLGA BOATMEN STORY MAGNIFICENT STOP YOUR SALARY RAISED." Algeria: "The French people did not learn what was happening . . . because, with a few honourable exceptions, the press failed in its duty." Vietnam: The United States, to its credit, didn't try to *solve the problem by censorship* but by public relations. It didn't work. "The real story *did* get over, and it toppled a president, *split the country, and caused* Americans to make a serious reappraisal of the basic nature of their nation.

This "serious reappraisal" took about 18 years, but the fact that it happened at all is the core of Knightley's argument. He has a religious belief that journalism is man's highest calling, that a public informed by the truth can instruct its democratically elected government to proceed in a rational manner. But, to paraphrase another title, military journalism is to journalism as military music is to music. In the words of one of Knightley's disgusted reporters, Reuters's Charles Lynch "it wasn't journalism at all." To most reporters, the war was more important than the truth. To Knightley it was not. This will seem to be unacceptable naivete to some people, but to nobody should it be a bar to reading a contentious, informative, thoroughly enjoyable book.

David E. Scherman, editor of "The Best of Life," was a combat photographer in World War II. He is currently working on a book about war correspondents titled Life at War.

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INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

October 10, 1975

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(r) Invest. Atlantiques..... $37.73
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(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd. S.A.. $7.51
(r) Japan Growth Fund..... $14.33
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DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-dividend; + — New; N.A. — Not available; SF — Belgian francs; LF — Luxembourg francs; SF — Swiss francs; +— Offer prices; a — Asked.

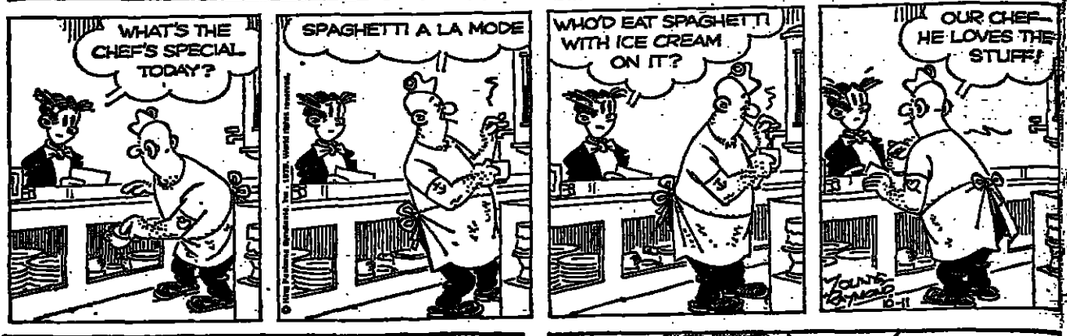
PEANUTS



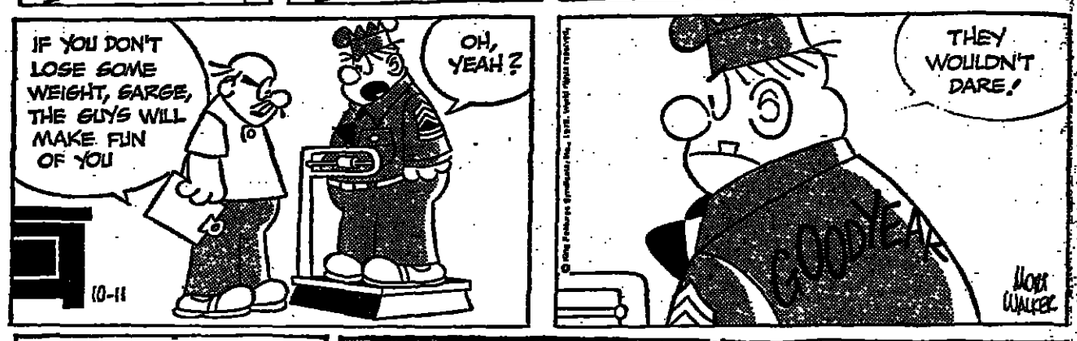
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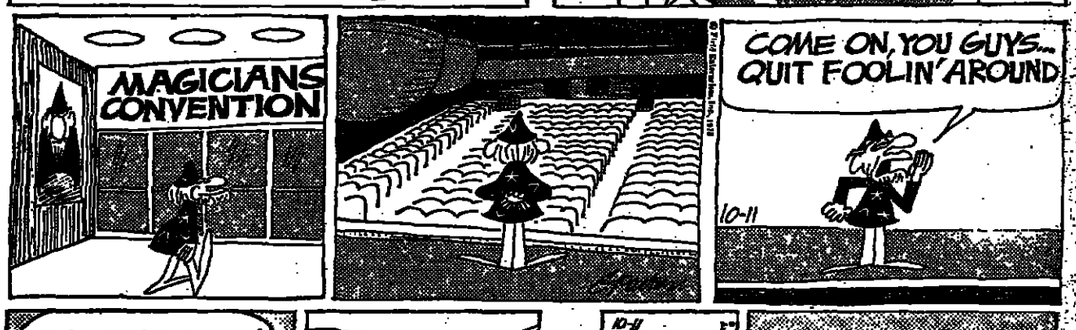
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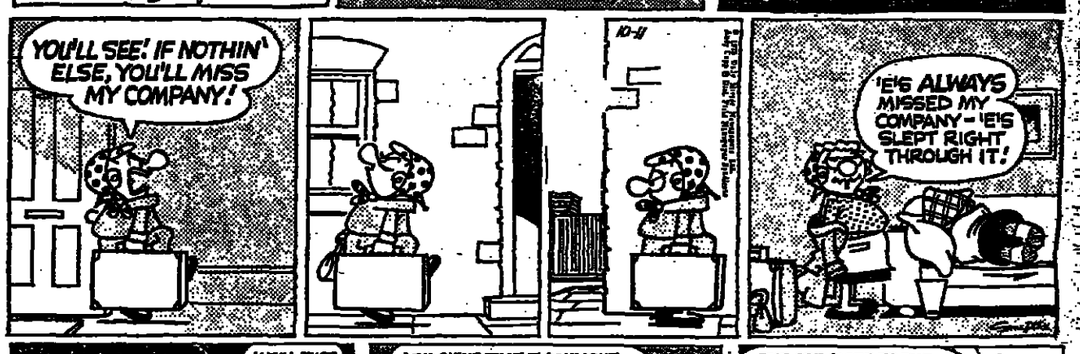
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(Answers Monday)

Yesterday's Jumbles: ABYSS JETTY KINGLY SALUTE
Answer: *Meat for gamblers*—STEAKS (STAKES)

هكذا من الاصل

هكذا من الاصل

The Pro Football Weekend in Preview

By William N. Wallace

NEW YORK, Oct. 10 (NYT).—Here is a view of National Football League games ng played Sunday and Monday with won- records in parenthesis.

AMERICAN CONFERENCE

Oakland (3-0) at Kansas City (0-3)—Ken bier, Oakland's fine passer, has a sprain- knee but will play. The Chiefs are ex- ted to return to Mike Livingston as ir quarterback. They are generally beat and discouraged. Favorite: Oakland 11.

Denver (2-1) at Pittsburgh (2-1)—Otis mstrong's ribs still hurt so Floyd Little l see most action as Broncos' halfback e defense, giving up 28 points a game. l miss injured Barney Chavous, the end. rry Bradshaw will be the Steeler quarter- k despite a cut on his passing hand. vorite: Pittsburgh by 12.

Buffalo (3-0) at Baltimore (1-2)—O.J. mpson loves to run against the Colts ough he may find them tougher. Lost ong the huzzahs for Simpson is good rk by the Bills' quarterback, Joe Fer- son, with six scoring passes and no in- ceptions so far. Favorite: Buffalo by 8.

New England (0-3) at Cincinnati (2-0)— e strike distractions and Jim Plunkett's ulder separation have ruined the Patriots' ason. Plunkett will start again but he's ky. Bengals' Ken Anderson isn't. He leads the NFL in passing. Favorite: Cincinnati by 10.

Houston (2-1) at Cleveland (0-3)—The Browns, who have given up 108 points, are at the bottom of the league while the Oilers keep climbing. They beat the Browns for the first time last season. Favorite: Houston by 7.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE

Atlanta (1-2) at San Francisco (1-2)—Steve Bartkowski, the rookie quarterback, has played every down for the Falcons so far. He will have trouble against the 49ers' good rush line. Favorite: San Francisco by 8.

Chicago (1-2) at Detroit (2-1)—The Bears may not have much offense but they are good at sacking opponent quarterbacks, with 14 so far, eight by Wally Chambers. The Lions have beaten the Bears in 12 of their last 14 meetings. Favorite: Detroit by 8.

Dallas (2-0) at New York Giants (1-2)—Perhaps it's just as well that the Giants will not have a television audience for this probable defeat. The Cowboys' shotgun offense is too much for the Giants' defense. Favorite: Dallas by 8.

Green Bay (0-3) at New Orleans (0-3)—The last time the Packers lost their first three games was in 1954. They could lose this one, too, although they will have to work at it. Favorite: New Orleans by 2.

INTERCONFERENCE

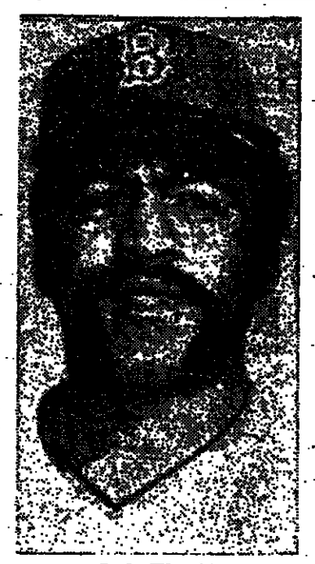
Philadelphia (1-2) at Miami (2-1)—Mercury Morris and Don Nottingham are ripping off the rushing yards for the Dolphins with Bob Griese's occasional passes on the money. Freddie Solomon, the rookie receiver, justifies his starting status. The Eagles will try to run on the weakened Miami defense. Favorite: Miami by 10.

New York Jets (2-1) at Minnesota (2-0)—Since he played in New York for the Giants, Tarkenton has styled his salary demands after Joe Namath's and has been almost as successful in attaining them. The interesting match in the pit is Ed White, the Vikings' 270-pound guard, against the Jets' Carl Barzilauskas, 280. Favorite: Minnesota by 8.

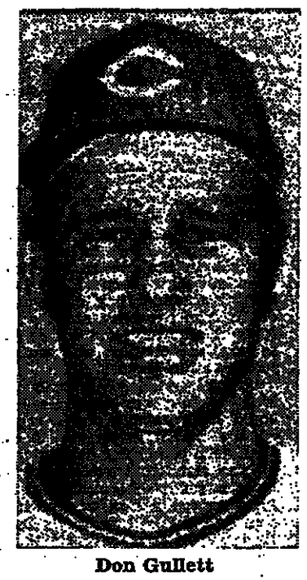
Los Angeles (2-1) at San Diego (0-3)—Rejected Rams wind up playing for the Chargers. Three sullen ones waiting to get even are Tony Baker, Coy Bacon and Pat Curran. They won't have much luck. Favorite: Los Angeles by 13.

MONDAY NIGHT

St. Louis (2-1) at Washington (2-1)—The Cardinals beat the Redskins twice last year on big plays, which made their season. If Pat Fischer, the wily cornerback, is still out, Bryant Salter will replace him and Jim Hart, the Cardinals' keen passer, will have a target. Larry Brown and other Redskins cripples will play. Favorite: Washington by 4.



Luis Tiant



Don Gullett

Starting pitchers in World Series.

Scenarios for Series Tilt in Favor of Reds

Hub Fans Fret

BOSTON, Oct. 10 (WP).—The only question here this week is, "How can we beat Cincinnati in the World Series?" It is asked with the same inflection as, "How long do I have, Doc?"

The Hub finds no amusement in discussing ways the Reds can beat the Red Sox when the series starts here tomorrow. Those scenarios are too easy to concoct, too inexorable, too in line with the odds quoted in Reno, Nevada.

In their nightmares, the fans who slept outside Fenway Park to buy standing-room-only tickets saw Don Gullett overpowering Boston's left-handed hitters in Game One, unraveling all Boston's momentum in an afternoon.

In the vision of Game Two, the Reds' power-hitters, Johnnie Bench, Tony Perez and George Foster, each try to be the first man to hit three homers in a series game, and lefties Pete Rose, Ken Griffey and Joe Morgan hit and steal on Boston's right-handed pitching as Cincinnati sinks the Sox like they were the Charlie Brown All-Stars.

Back in Cincinnati for three games on Astroturf, Boston's lack of speed in the field and on base would be fatal. The Reds' fine bullpen could just be gravy and the series would never return to Boston.

Bostonians, in self-defense, have a counter-scenario, although uttering it publicly could invite a straight-jacket.

It has the whammy of Fenway Park, the Sox's emotion and the auspices of the good fairy.

Boston's four left-handed starters hit Cincinnati lefties Gullett and Fred Norman like they did Oakland's Ken Holtzman and Vida Blue. Luis Tiant, Reggie Cleveland and Rick Wise reintroduce the Reds to the curve ball, a pitch that is still legal in the American League and one that buffaloed the fast-ball-hitting Reds in the 1970 and 1972 series.

"The key to beating Cincinnati is the same as beating Oakland," said Boston's Cecil Cooper. "They're almost identical teams. We have to attack their starting pitchers [thought to be the Reds' only possible weakness] and get early leads so their bullpen can't beat us.

"And we have to keep their base-stealers, Morgan, Griffey and Concepcion, off base the way we did Oakland's Burt Campaneris, Bill North and Claudell Washington," Cooper said. The A's trio hit three for 33 in Boston's three-game playoff sweep and never stole a base.

Angry Red Machine

Both teams are riding as high as can be imagined. The Reds, winners of 108 games, are an angry Red Machine anxious to stomp on charges that they had had the best talent in baseball for five years, but did not win a world title.

The Bosox have the aura of baseball destiny about them. Even their misfortunes are blessed. "I thought when I heard Jim Rice [103 RBI] had broken his finger that it was a big break for us," said A's captain Sal Bando. "But it turned out to be the thing that killed us because Carl Yastrzemski played left field and beat us with his glove."

—THOMAS BOSWELL.

Players' Views

BOSTON, Oct. 10 (AP).—The transformation of Cincinnati's Big Red Machine into a sleek, speedy model hardly surprises Boston pitchers Rick Wise and Reggie Cleveland, who haven't seen the National League champions in two years but remember them well.

"I don't think their long-ball threat hurts as much as the way they can build a big inning with speed," Wise said. "They can first-and-third you to death."

Cleveland agreed.

"Everybody talks about their power," he said, "but they're more than that. They're a well-balanced club with speed, good defense and good pitching. They won 108 games so they must be pretty good."

Wise and Cleveland came to the American League Red Sox in separate trades with the National League's St. Louis Cards two years ago. Wise will be starting Tuesday night's third game of the World Series in Cincinnati while Cleveland spends his time that night in the Boston bullpen.

Luis Tiant is going for the Red Sox in the first game against Cincinnati's Don Gullett. Bill Lee was named by Red Sox manager Darrell Johnson to start Sunday's second game.

As anxious as the Reds are to get to Boston for a look at Fenway Park's friendly left-field fence, Wise will be just as happy to renew acquaintance with Cincinnati's Riverfront Stadium.

No-Hitter by Wise

"I pitched a couple of games there that I won't ever forget," the Red Sox right-hander said. One was a no-hitter June 23, 1971—the last one anyone has pitched against the Reds. Two years later, Wise carried another no-hitter into the ninth inning at Riverfront, only to have it broken up by Joe Morgan.

Morgan remembered Wise as a tough pitcher with a good curve ball, but Cincinnati's Pete Rose questioned just how good that curve ball is.

"I'm glad we're playing Boston instead of Oakland," Rose said. "I know Boston's pitching. I still might go 0 for the series, but I feel I'm familiar with those guys."

Morgan, on the other hand, couldn't remember a great deal about Wise and Cleveland. "It's been two years since I faced them," Morgan said.

Wise had a good reputation as a hitter when he was in the National League. In fact, he had two home runs against the Reds in the no-hit game he pitched against them. But the American League's designated-hitter rule took the bat out of his hands. He and Cleveland are back swinging now, however, because the rule does not apply in the series.

"After a two-year layoff, I don't know how I'll do hitting," Wise said. "I like the idea of swinging again, but it's a disadvantage. I haven't picked up a bat in two years."

All of the Boston pitchers seemed to enjoy yesterday's batting practice. With reserve catcher Bob Montgomery throwing soft pitches to the plate, they teed off on the left-field wall—the one pitchers call the Green Monster and batters label the Jolly Green Giant.

Reds manager Sparky Anderson may be tempting fate by starting Don Gullett, a left-hander, in the opening game. Fenway usually eats up southpaws because of the edge it gives right-handed batters with the close-in wall.

"Bill Lee [of the Red Sox] is the only left-hander I've seen who consistently pitched well in this ballpark," Wise said.

No. 2 Sooners Meet Longhorns, earing No. 1 Offense of Texas

NEW YORK, Oct. 10 (UPI).—lahoma coach Barry Switzer is first to admit it.

"There's no question about it, re not the team we were in 4," said Switzer, coach of the ond-ranked Sooners, who col- e with the No. 5-ranked Texas nghorns tomorrow. "Texas is ch improved over the team we at last year. They're probably proved as much as we're off." but despite Switzer's admis- ns about his team's shortnings and the rapid improvement of the Longhorns, Oklama has been rated an 8-point vorite over Texas in one of this son's best confrontations thus

Texas possesses the nation's 1 offense, led by running k Earl Campbell, the nation's enth leading rusher with 508 rds on 53 carries. The Long- rns have been devastating on ense, leading the nation in shing offense, total offense and oring. Texas, which has out- red its opponents this season 5-25, has averaged 44.2 points d 465.7 yards a game.

Sooner Front Five

The key to the game is simple will Oklahoma's well respected fense be able to stop the Texas ming game? The contest will ovide a true test for the Sooner ont five. Coach Switzer sees the pping of Campbell as crucial. Earl Campbell is awesome," itzer said. "He is definitely e key to the game. We've got be able to stop him."

Another problem facing the oners is their inexperience and consistency, a weakness that as highlighted last week in their me against Colorado. The oners won 21-20 in a game in ich they were 4-touchdown vorites over their Big Eight ponents.

The Sooners failed to control the ball consistently against Colorado, running about 50 offensive plays instead of the usual 70 to 80. And Oklahoma also had some problems making first downs against the young Colorado defense.

"How many times last year did you see Oklahoma with a third and three and not make it?" Switzer said.

Two Close Games

Oklahoma has had two close games in the last two weeks. The Sooners managed to beat Miami (Fla.) by only three points two weeks ago and Colorado by only a point last week. But Switzer said he hopes two tough games in a row will be an advantage.

"I think those games are going to help us," he said. "Right now, we're better prepared to play Texas than we were last year. I think you lose something when you win too easily."

Oklahoma has won the last four meetings between the two schools but trails in the overall series 42-25-2. Last season the Sooners defeated a mediocre Texas team 16-13.

Elsewhere in the top 10, Ohio State is host to Iowa, third-ranked Southern California entertains Washington State, No. 4 Nebraska is at home to Kansas, sixth-ranked Texas A&M is at Texas Tech, No. 7 Alabama is host to Washington, No. 8 Michigan plays No. 16 Michigan State and ninth-ranked Penn State takes on visiting 11th-ranked West Virginia.

Jacklin Leading In French Golf

PARIS, Oct. 10 (AP).—Tony Jacklin holed one shot from the bunker and chipped in another from 50 feet today for a 5-under-par 67 which gave him a one-stroke lead at the halfway point of the Lancome Trophy golf tournament.

With a 36-hole total of 137, the Briton was being hard pressed by Gary Player of South Africa, who fired a second-round 65, equaling the course record over the par-72 Saint-Nom-La-Bretèche course.

Arnold Palmer, the first-round leader, slipped to a 74 in the $40,000 tournament, which carries a prize of $17,000 for the winner. Lanny Wadkins moved into third place with a 70.

Player seemed nonplussed by his 7-under-par 65, after a first-round 73, which he calculated could easily have been a 76. "How can you make up eight strokes from one day to the next when you're trying to do the same things?" he asked. "Golf has to be a game of fractions—a fraction of this and a fraction of that make all the difference."



United Press International.

JOINING THE SHOW—Chief Roler, at top, beating Winston Tip by a nose for third place in a race at Hazel Park, Mich., to collect show money. Bird, at lower right, finished out of the money despite its beak-length lead.

Brazil Appears in Lead to Stage Soccer Cup

By Brian Glanville

LONDON, Oct. 9 (IHT).—Another FIFA committee of inspection will be visiting Argentina to decide on whether preparations for the 1978 World Cup are sufficiently advanced.

There will be four members, led by the West German Hermann Neuberger, who was in overall charge of the West German World Cup of 1974. The Ulsterman Harry Cavan also is in the group. The way the wind is blowing at the moment, it seems more than ever likely that Brazil, rather than Argentina, will be the next World Cup hosts.

Not only because all the news from Argentina suggests that—quite apart from the continual violence—there is no hope that the provincial centers could be ready in time, but because the Brazilians themselves are now openly saying that they are ready to stage the tournament.

"If Argentina isn't able to organize the next World Cup," says Heleno Nunes, head of the Brazilian Sports Confederation, "we shall submit our candidature. We don't want to take the place of our neighbors, but if they find it impossible to fulfill their obligations, we could easily take their place.

"Latin America has an implicit priority for staging the championships. There would be no problem over gate receipts or receiving the delegations from foreign countries. I don't see what arguments could be opposed to our candidature as the country in reserve."

On Sunday, Switzerland plays at home to Russia in a match vital to the eventual destiny of Group 6 of the European Nations Cup. Victory for Russia would make it fairly certain that they will be the winners, over Eire. A draw would probably be good enough, defeat would open the way again to the Irish.

At the start of this season, the match must have looked like a pretty good thing for Russia, but it's a different ball game now. Switzerland this season is a greatly improved team. Only a volley of silly mistakes in the first five minutes brought about their 2-1 home defeat by England in Basel. They recently followed this by holding England's chief Nations Cup rivals, Czechoslovakia, to a draw in Brno. True, these were only friendly games, but the Swiss have found new confidence, and they were impressive in playing England.

Canadiens Renew Rampage, Driving in 9 to Defeat Bruins

BOSTON, Oct. 10 (UPI).—Guy Lafleur scored two goals and two assists and teammate Pete Mahavolich added two more goals last night as the Montreal Canadiens bombed the Boston Bruins 9-4 in Boston's season's opener.

It was the worst lost absorbed at home by the Bruins since 1966, when they lost 10-2 to the Chicago Black Hawks.

It also was the second game in a row in which the Canadiens have scored nine goals. They defeated the Los Angeles Kings Wednesday night 9-0.

The Canadiens broke last night's game wide open in the second period with a 5-goal outburst. With the Canadiens down 3-2, Mario Tremblay scored from a position all alone in front of the net at 8:42.

Mahavolich put the Canadiens ahead to stay at 10:02. Jack Lemaire scored an unassisted goal at 14:52 after stealing the puck from Al Sims, and Mahavolich's second goal of the period made it 6-3.

Doug Roberts scored a goal at 19:27 to make it 7-3.

Boston jumped to a 2-0 lead in the first period on scores by Sims and Carol Vadnais. Two goals by Lafleur tied it and John Bucyk put the Bruins ahead 3-2 at 18:14.

Sabres 4, Red Wings 0

At Buffalo, N.Y., Rene Robert's early goal gave Buffalo goaltender Roger Crozier all the scoring he needed as the Sabres opened their season with a 4-0 victory over Detroit.

Crozier only needed to stop 18 shots to record the shutout as Buffalo dominated action at both ends of the ice.

Robert, a 40-goal scorer last year, opened the scoring at 5:10 of the first period on a power-play effort. Wing Jim Lorentz made it 2-0 at 3:10 of the second period.

Sabre sophomore Danny Gare made it 3-0 at 10:28 of the final period after center Don Luce won a faceoff. Luce closed out the scoring at 17:09 on a pass from Craig Ramsay.

Flyers 5, Capitols 4

At Philadelphia, Reggie Leach scored the deciding goal with 1:59 left in the game to give Philadelphia a 5-4 win over Washington.

The Capitols surged back from 4-2 to tie 4-4 on long-range goals by Stan Gilbertson and Blair Stewart within a span of 1:24 in the third period.

Leach scored the winning goal at 18:01.

Jets Win WHA Opener

QUEBEC CITY, Oct. 9 (UPI).—Swedish center Ulf Nilsson scored two goals to pace the Winnipeg Jets to a 5-3 win over the Quebec Nordiques in the World Hockey Association season opener for both teams.

Veteran left wing Bobby Hull got his season off to a good start, setting up three goals for teammates Ted Green, Thomie Bergman and Nilsson to give the Jets a 3-2 first-period lead.

Nordique Chris Bordeleau opened the scoring at 3:39 of the first period, beating Jet goalie Joe Daley with a low shot. Team captain Michel Parizeau added Quebec's second goal late in the opening period.

Nilsson netted his second goal early in the second period.

The Jets moved ahead 5-2 midway through the final period on Mike Ford's booming drive from the right point.

Marc Tardif closed out the scoring for Quebec at 15:09 of the third period while the Nordiques had a man advantage.

Chinese Unveil a New Generation of Youth...

PEKING, Oct. 10 (Reuters).—A new generation of athletes headed by a pert, 13-year-old girl burst onto the Chinese sports scene at the third national games last month.

Coached in recently established sports schools, the young athletes—a few of them only 11 years old—made a successful debut in several events.

They carried off prizes for swimming, track and field events, table tennis, weight-lifting and archery. But it was in the gymnastics that the brightest new star emerged.

A Peking schoolgirl, Liu Ya-chun, stole the show by winning four titles. Was this China's answer to Olga Korbut, the Russian sprite who gained overnight fame at the Munich Olympics at the age of 17?

The official press, which usually avoids personalising sport, heaped praise on 13-year-old Liu.

International Competition

Not until she has been exposed to big international competition can Liu's true potential be gauged. But visiting teams report impressive development in Chinese gymnastics.

The official media highlighted outstanding performances and attempted a technical appreciation of the games—an account of Liu's routine included such terms as flip-flops, backward walkover and circular swings.

Heavy stress was put on the slogan "Start the training young" and 23 per cent of the 7,000 competitors were under 17.

Administrators have apparently decided that China, far short of world standards in many events, must concentrate on youth to mount a serious international sports challenge in the 1980s.

Spare-time sports schools have been opened in most major cities. The Peking school is reported to train 6,000 "sports activists" in eight events.

So determined is the Chinese approach that some existing champions did not defend their titles in the games but devoted the time to training youngsters gathered from every province.

The games, which lasted 17 days and covered 28 different sports, opened with a propaganda spectacular in the 80,000-capacity Workers' Stadium here.

But they spread to 190 avenues around the capital. Following Chairman Mao Tse-tung's instruction that sport should serve the people, competitions were staged in factories, mines, communes and schools.

The table tennis tournament produced surprises. World championship contenders Liang Ko-liang, Chang Li and Ko Hsin were knocked out by youngsters and the men's crown went to Wang Wen-jung. A 20-year-old Peking student, Yen Kuei-li, won the women's singles.

After table tennis, probably the only sport played in every corner of China, soccer has developed into the second most popular game. It is even being played in Tibet.

Liaoning Province, the north-eastern stronghold of Chinese soccer, went through the games undefeated but were held to a 1-1 draw in the final by Kwantung, a team of nimble Cantonese.

The match again showed that China produces the world's best-disciplined soccer players—there was not one serious foul—has some players of considerable talent, but does not rank among big soccer countries.

Basketball Tournament

The accent on youth was again evident in the basketball tournament. The organizers stipulated that at least 70 per cent of each squad should be under 23.

The People's Liberation Army team took the men's crown and Peking the women's title. But tactically, Chinese basketball remains behind the times.

Watching an enthusiastic group of Chinese basketball players recently, a British trainer concluded: "There is a lot of natural talent and flair. American coaching is what is needed."

Soviet Athletes to U.K.

MOSCOW, Oct. 10 (UPI).—Ten Soviet gymnasts, including Olympic champion Olga Korbut, will take part in a "world cup" gymnastics contest in London Oct. 27-29, sports officials announced.



United Press International.

Clare Evert

...As Does Evert Family in U.S.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10 (NYT).—It was a big day for the Evert family. No Chris wasn't playing. Neither was Jeanne. The main attraction was their little sister, Clare, 7 years old and making her tournament debut at Delray Beach, Fla., this week.

Her parents were delighted as Clare won the first three games against her 9-year-old opponent. But then she weakened and lost the first set. She recovered and took the second set, but dropped the third and the match.

The youngster had something of Chris's coolness and a two-handed backhand.

"Do you think you played well?" she was asked.

"Yeah."

"Do you think you'll be as good as Chris when you grow up?"

"Yeah."

Jimmy Evert, her father, was satisfied. "We don't want any pressure for her," he said. "We just wanted her to enter. This will help her incentive."

Top Three Seeds Are Knocked Out In Madrid Tennis

MADRID, Oct. 10 (Reuters).—The top three seeds, Guillermo Vilas of Argentina, and local hero Manuel Orantes, were defeated in straight sets here today in the quarterfinals of the $75,000 International Grand Prix tennis tournament.

Vilas, the No. 1 seed, fell 6-3, 6-4 to Italy's Adriano Panatta. Orantes was eliminated 6-4, 6-0 by Chile's Jaime Filiol.

Vilas was unable to deal with the Italian's big serve and offered only tame resistence in a one-sided match.

Orantes swept to a 4-3 lead against Filiol in the first set and then stunned the crowd by driving consistently into the net and overshooting. Filiol played steadily to win all the remaining games.

Czechoslovakia's Jan Kodes downed the No. 3 seed, Romania's Ilie Nastase, 6-4, 6-4, to score the third upset of the day.

In the last singles quarterfinal, Sweden's Bjorn Borg defeated Eddie Dibbs of the United States, 6-4, 7-5.

NHL Results

Thursday's Games

Montreal 9, Boston 4 (Lefleur 2, Mahovlich 2, Tremblay, Lemaire, Roberts, S. Savard, Wilson; Simms, Vadnais, Bucyk, Esposito).

Buffalo 4, Detroit 0 (Robert, Lorentz, Gare, Luce).

Philadelphia 5, Washington 4 (Clarke, MacLeish, Barber, Bridgman, Leach; Gryp, Scamurra, Gilbertson, Stewart).

WHA Results

Winnipeg 5, Quebec 3 (Nilsson 2, Green, Bergman, Ford; Brodeleau, Parizeau, Tardif).

LONDON THEATER

TOMMY STEELE
IN LONDON'S
MOST BEAUTIFUL MUSICAL
HANS ANDERSEN
LONDON PALLADIUM

College Grid Line

rite	Pts.	Underdog
emson	7½	Wake Forest
abama	20	Washington
ke	12	Army*
wn	1½	Yale
gate	3	Holy Cross*
nceton	6	Cornell*
rtmouth	12	Penn
n St.	7	West Va.
consin	9½	Purdue*
yland	4	No. Carolina St.
re Dame	18½	No. Carolina*
higan	5	Michigan St.*
rida	13½	Vanderbilt
nessee	12	LSU
y	10	Syracuse
rgia	8	Miss.*
nois	7	Minnesota
thwestern	1	Indiana
s St.	2	Kansas St.*
raska	14	Kansas
ssouri	2	Okla. St.
lahoma	8	Texas*
fornia	11	Oregon*
C	18	Wash. St.
LA	2	Stanford*
ntucky	9	Auburn
ston Coll.	13	Tulane
Carolina	14	Virginia
ior	1	Arkansas
xas AM	13	Texas Tech*
ce	1	Miss. St.

*Denotes home team.

Individual Pro Football Statistics

NATIONAL CONFERENCE

Scoring

Touchdowns

	TDs	Pts
reman, Minn.	4	24
rockington, G.B.	3	18
nson, N.Y.	3	18
ung, Dallas	3	18
rmichael, Phil.	3	18
Gray, St. L.	3	18
ylor, Wash.	3	18

Kicking

	EP	FG	Pts
Pritsch, Dallas	7	8	31
Bakken, St. L.	8	6	26
Moseley, Wash.	13	3	22
Mann, Detroit	6	5	21
Cox, Minn.	13	2	19
Dempsey, L.A.	6	4	18
Muhlmann, Phil.	5	4	17

Passing (30 Attempts)

	Att	Comp	Pct	Yds	TD
ead, S.F.	69	35	58.3	408	3
subach, Dallas	75	44	58.7	685	5
rton, N.Y.	73	46	60.3	512	2
dry, Detroit	51	27	52.9	374	1
kenton, Minn.	83	50	60.2	585	6
brial, Phil.	74	44	59.5	494	4
mer, Wash.	82	45	54.9	510	7
rt, St. L.	75	35	46.7	589	6
M, Chicago	54	34	63.0	394	1
ris, L.A.	58	32	55.2	492	3

Receiving

	No	Yds	Avg	TDs
r	18	169	14.8	0
ent, G.B.	16	119	6.6	6
son, N.O.	14	249	17.8	3
michael, Phil.	13	296	22.8	3
Pearson, Dallas	13	86	6.6	0
rother, S.F.	12	133	11.1	3
ylor, Wash.	12	118	9.8	1
ranan, Minn.	12	99	8.3	0
ses, Phil.	11	146	13.3	2
Washington, S.F.	11	105	9.5	0
chan, N.O.	11	99	9.0	0
Bryan, Phil.	11	90	8.2	0
nson, N.Y.	11	90	8.2	0

Rushing

	Att	Yds	Avg	TDs
mpton, Atlanta	69	322	4.7	2
s, St. L.	58	255	4.3	1
calf, St. L.	43	233	5.5	2
Cutcheon, L.A.	52	223	4.4	1
rhouse, Dallas	57	204	3.6	0
Evan, Phil.	58	191	3.3	0
ylor, Detroit	52	172	3.3	1
rton, Chicago	47	168	3.2	0
Callahan, Minn.	35	150	4.3	0

AMERICAN CONFERENCE

Scoring

Touchdowns

	TDs	Pts
Nottingham, Miami	4	24
Simpson, Buffalo	4	24
Braxton, Buffalo	4	24
Caster, N.Y.	4	24
Curtis, Cin.	4	24
Banaszak, Oakland	3	18
Harris, Pitt.	3	18

Kicking

	EP	FG	Pts
Stenerud, K.C.	6	6	24
Gerela, Pitt.	13	3	22
Turner, Denver	8	4	20
Yepremian, Miami	8	4	20
Leypoldt, Buffalo	14	2	20
Blanda, Oakland	8	4	20
Butler, Houston	6	3	15

Passing (30 Attempts)

	Att	Comp	Pct	Yds	TD
Anderson, Cin.	77	53	68.8	700	7
Gilliam, Pitt.	36	22	61.1	421	3
Bradshaw, Pitt.	44	31	70.5	447	3
Ferguson, Buffalo	51	25	49.0	339	6
Dawson, K.C.	59	37	62.7	417	1
Johnson, Denver	54	28	51.9	545	4
Jones, Baltimore	82	50	54.3	639	5
Namath, N.Y.	71	36	50.7	517	7
Graff, N.E.	35	18	51.4	221	1
Phipps, Cleveland	70	37	52.9	378	0

Receiving

	No	Yds	Avg	TDs
Mitchell, Baltimore	16	140	8.8	0
Caster, N.Y.	15	282	18.8	4
Curtis, Cin.	14	234	16.7	4
Podoiak, K.C.	14	148	10.6	0
Chester, Baltimore	12	153	12.8	0
Swann, Pitt.	11	205	18.6	1
Branch, Oakland	11	191	17.4	0
Roan, Cleveland	11	156	14.2	0
Stallworth, Pitt.	10	268	26.8	2
Chandler, Buffalo	10	162	16.2	1
N. Moore, Miami	10	137	13.7	0
Burrough, Houston	10	111	11.1	0

Rushing

	Att	Yds	Avg	TDs
Simpson, Buffalo	86	538	6.3	4
Braxton, Buffalo	46	243	5.3	2
Riggins, N.Y.	42	242	5.8	2
Morris, Miami	62	227	3.8	2
Hardeman, Houston	61	226	3.9	1
Nottingham, Miami	41	226	5.5	4
Harris, Pitt.	52	219	4.2	2
Jarrett, N.Y.	24	200	5.9	2
Van Eeghen, Oakland	38	198	5.2	1

Art Buchwald

But Not for New York

WASHINGTON—"Mr. President, are you ready for this morning's briefing?"

"Yes, Henry, go ahead."

"Congress has just passed a bill making it possible for us to give arms to Turkey."

"Good. How much do you think we should give them?"



Buchwald

"Maybe $500 million to start with. Those bases mean a lot to us."

"It's a steal."

"We've just made a deal with Spain for air and naval bases over the next five years."

"That's nice. What will it cost us?"

"I would say between six and seven hundred and fifty million dollars over the next five years. They wanted $2 billion in military aid but we put our foot down."

"I'm glad you did. We can't throw money around."

* * *

"We hope to get the $2 billion for Israel and the $750 million for Egypt before the end of the congressional session."

"I should think so."

"We're getting a little resistance on the defense budget from Congress. We asked for $120 billion, but the House only wants to give us $111 billion."

"Dammit, don't they realize such reductions are a sure way to make us No. 2 in a world where only No. 1 counts?"

"I warned them about that, sir, but you know how they are on the Hill. They never think about being No. 1."

"I'm going to have to go out to some more Republican fund-raising dinners and warn the American people that Congress is playing fast and loose with national security."

"I think you should, sir. The people want to see you and they want to hear what you're up against."

"What else do you have to tell me?"

"The Treasury revised the U.S. deficit figures from $60 billion to $70 billion and possibly $90 billion at the rate we're borrowing money."

"Well, it can't be helped. We need a strong economy and we can't do it with a balanced budget."

* * *

"There's one more thing. Mayor Beame is in the outer office to see you about a loan for New York City."

"That's ridiculous! How does he expect the United States to loan him any money?"

"He's offering you U.S. air and naval bases. He claims his are better than the ones we have in Turkey and Spain. He says he'll give you the Brooklyn Navy Yard, La Guardia Field and Staten Island on a long-term lease."

"That's outrageous! We're not going to finance Beame just because he has military bases we need."

"He also said he is willing to pull his troops back from the George Washington Bridge and out of the Lincoln Tunnel in exchange for $2 billion in aid."

"Beame thinks he can get out of his fiscal problems by scaring us with war with New Jersey. But it isn't going to work. If he gets away with it, we'll be blackmailed by every mayor in America."

"Exactly my feelings, sir. We can't play sugar daddy for every bankrupt city in the country."

"Right, Henry, we've got to draw the line somewhere. Is that it?"

"South Korea wants $750 million to beef up their defenses."

"Well, give it to them, for heaven's sakes. If we don't help our friends, who will?"

Giscard Calls For Limits to Hard-Porn Films

PARIS, Oct. 10 (AP).—French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing has criticized the rising number of French films "displaying violence or perversion" and "evidently made exclusively in search of profits."

In a statement to the weekly Cabinet meeting, Giscard d'Estaing said that there would be no reversal of the liberalization of censorship he authorized a year ago.

But there should be no attempt to justify violence or perversion in the name of the freedom of artistic creation, the President said.

These films bear no resemblance to classics such as Baudelaire's "Les Fleurs du Mal" or Flaubert's "Madame Bovary," he said, citing two works which led to famous court cases.

He "invited" the government and the film industry to meet to take quick steps "to remedy the current excesses and reconcile freedom of expression in the cinema with the respect for the dignity of the human being and the freedom of choice of spectators."

His statement followed a government move to put a special tax on pornographic films.

5 Madagascar Deaths Attributed to Vision

TANANARIVE, Madagascar, Oct. 10 (Reuters).—Five men drowned in Madagascar when a terrifying vision appeared to them after they violated tribal custom, the Madagascar press agency quoted survivors as saying.

The agency said six men and two women were taking the body of an uncircumcised 2-year-old for burial in an ancestral tomb, a practice forbidden by custom. As they crossed the Bevola River in the southeast part of the island, a vision appeared barring their way and five of the men dived into the water in terror, according to the survivors.

An Earthling Spreads the Word in Paris

By Colin Gravois



Jasper.

Jim Haynes, writer and publisher, with a bag full of wisdom in Paris.

PARIS (IHT).—If you happen to be sitting in a Montparnasse café one night around midnight—La Coupole would be a good bet—and a tall, bearded man approaches, looks you straight in the eye and smiles warmly, digs deep into his bulging shoulder bag and pulls out a mimeographed sheet and folds it carefully and hands it to you, the chances are you've just met Jim Haynes.

Haynes, 41, self-proclaimed king of the one-page leaflet, could have handed you a copy of his recent letter to Kurt Waldheim protesting restrictions on the right to travel, or perhaps a sexual-liberation manifesto for you to sign, or even his own "Annual Report." But these days it's more likely that he's just given you the chance to buy his latest book—and participate in a novel publishing enterprise.

Entitled "Hello, I Love You," the book is a collection of essays and interviews of 55 people about their sexual experiences and what the sexual revolution means to them—from Germaine Greer to the concierge next door.

But the most amazing thing about the book is that it exists at all. In this day of media miracles where the cost of printing has almost driven the little independent press out of existence, Haynes and a few close friends produced a book in both English and French—5,000 copies of each—in his Paris apartment. The quality of the 185-page paperback, which sells for 18 francs, is professional.

"It irks me when people say it looks just like a real book," Haynes says with barely concealed irritation. "It is a real book, dammit."

Born in Haynesville, La., Jim Haynes grew up in Louisiana and in Venezuela, where his father worked in the oil business. After three years at a boys' military academy in Atlanta, he returned to Louisiana to complete his studies at LSU and Tulane.

A four-year hitch in the Air Force took him to Edinburgh, Scotland, in the early 1950s. There in his free time he founded the Traverse Theater and a bookshop/lending library. Both are still flourishing. Moving to London in 1960, he continued work in the theater and media. He founded the Arts Laboratory and helped start the immensely successful weekly London guide, "Time Out."

He settled permanently in Paris in 1969.

Haynes has always considered himself a "book man"—he's fond of the term—but it was frustration that drove him into printing. Both Grove Press and Praeger in New York wanted the book. Each paid a substantial advance, but then backed off. "It's not that the subject was too hot to handle, they thought it just wouldn't go," Haynes says.

So, with a completed manuscript on his hands "and a deepening sense of frustration," he decided to go it alone. He formed a printing company, Almonde Press (after his middle name) and printed 1,000 copies of "Hello, I Love You" in his apartment on an office duplicating machine. "A sort of 'limited' edition," Haynes says, "limited only by the amount of paper we could afford." The book was crudely put together, the printing spotty and amateurish, but it sold out.

"They went very quickly," says Will Reed, Haynes's closest collaborator and the one in charge of the technical details of keeping the press rolling, "and the feedback and the interest the book generated convinced us we were doing something right."

Almonde Press recently moved out of Haynes's apartment into offices made available free by a Paris monthly magazine. "Now that we've got place to store paper and move around, we're going to put 'Hello, I Love You' out in every major world language," Haynes says. "A German edition is going to press this week."

Although he uses a passport "issued by the U.S. State Department," he doesn't consider himself an American. He prefers the term "Earthling." "I don't understand why we attach so much meaning to that place on the earth's surface where we were born. Why should that geo/historical accident determine where one can live on the planet Earth. It belongs to us all," says Haynes.

On a shaky bench made with a board stretched across two stacks of paper in the back of the printshop, Jim Haynes sits back and attempts to define how it feels to be a printer. A slow, deliberate speaker, he chooses his words carefully, sometimes stopping in mid-sentence to start over again when a better way of expressing the thought pops into his head.

"Just doing it for me is the payoff," he says. He rocks back and forth slowly. He's obviously pleased with Almonde Press. His beaming smile shows the confidence of a man who knows what he wants and how to get it.

"What I'm trying to do really is demystify the sexual revolution. There's no such thing as perversion. We should quit imposing what makes us happy on other people."

"I want to move beyond sexual freedom to a genuine care and concern for other human beings," he continues. "What the world needs and craves is something called respect. That's what I'm ultimately interested in, I guess."

Crime Writers Gather in London to Reveal All Secrets

By Bernard Melunsky

LONDON, Oct. 10 (Reuters).—How a crime novel gets written is at least as much a mystery as the plot it unveils, according to some of the top writers in the business.

Four leading crime writers—two from Britain, two from the United States—have revealed some of the secrets about how they write, their fears and the pitfalls of suspense fiction. They were addressing fellow practitioners during the first ever Crime International Congress being held in London this week.

British writer Eric Ambler, whose novels set a new trend in crime writing, said he did not know how he got the ideas for his books.

"I start to write and try to get ideas of what the story is about. When I find out, I go back to the beginning and write it again . . . I agree it's eccentric but it's the only way I know."

American Richard Martin Stern, author of "The Tower"—filmed as "Towering Inferno"—admitted: "I don't know where a book is going. My latest book opens with a man being shot in a meadow—I was on page 143 before I knew who the man was or why he was shot."

British author Gavin Lyall—who said he preferred the term "novel of risk" to "thriller"—said: 'For me, a book begins with an atmosphere, a mood. The characters are shadowy to start with . . . I begin with a scene and then have to explore outwards."

The only one of the four to take a divergent line was American Stanley Ellin, best known for his short stories, who said: "I've never been able to write a story before I know the ending."

He admitted this was difficult when writing a novel—"but I do know the whole novel before I start writing it."

There was loud applause from listening crime writers—some 300 from 11 countries are attending the conference—when Mr. Ellin said that "the essential function of any good fiction writing is entertainment."

Eric Ambler, like the others, was wary of categorizing this type of writing into "mystery" or "suspense" novels. "There is no kind of novel without a mystery—'Jane Eyre' is a mystery, so is 'War and Peace' . . . which novel that is readable has no suspense?"

Discussing the whole question of the type—genre—of the crime novel, Mr. Ellin advised writers: "Most of us looked forward to being 'legends in our lifetime.' I think you have to get that out of your blood. You have to realize you are genre writers, that is, writing within a specific margin.

"Genre writing prevents us from being pretentious," he added.

Mr. Stern added: "Each of us writes best what he likes to read himself."

PEOPLE: *Ford Disapproves of Pot, Approves of Son's Honesty*

President Ford said this week that he did not approve of "young people using marijuana" but he called it "a very honorable thing" for his 23-year-old son, Jack, to have acknowledged having smoked it. "I believe the preponderance of the evidence so far is that it's not a healthy habit to have," Ford said at a news conference in Washington. But he said that his children had "been brought up to be honest with their parents and honest otherwise" and that it was admirable for his son to have told the truth about the matter.

* * *

Averell Harriman, who will be 84 next month, is in George Washington University Hospital in Washington, D.C., with two broken pelvic bones and a fracture of the right elbow. His secretary said that Harriman stumbled and fell on the steps of his Georgetown home this week.

* * *

Two Norwegians put into New York Thursday in a 31-foot sailboat with an auxiliary motor, having retraced Leif Erickson's voyage to America 975 years ago. Alf Motubakk, 37, and Ragnar Thorseth, 27, left Bergen June 19, going to the Shetlands, Faroes, Iceland, Greenland, Labrador, Newfoundland and Nova Scotia, as the sagas say that Erikson did before them. Thursday was Leif Erickson Day in New York—Mayor Abraham Beame chose the day to give the city's medal of honor to Norway's visiting King Olav and making him an honorary citizen of the city.

* * *

The durable Mickey Cohen is expected to make "a good recovery," doctors for the 61-year-old former bookmaker and Los Angeles underworld leader said the other day. They had removed his stomach when they discovered that he had cancerous ulcers. Cohen was shot during the 1949 "Sunset Strip ambush" in Las Vegas and is partially paralyzed as a result of a blow on his head inflicted by a fellow prisoner during the 11 years he served in jail on federal income tax convictions.

* * *

Actor Elliott Gould, 36, has been divorced by his second wife, Jennifer Bogart, 22. They have two children, Samuel, 2, and Molly, 3. Gould was previously married to Barbra Streisand. He and Miss Bogart were married in December, 1973, separating eight months later. According to court documents, both their children were born during the period before their marriage.

* * *

Twelve U.S. airline stewardesses who sued Southern Airways because they were fired for getting married, pregnant, heavy or older were back at work this week under a federal court order. The stewardesses lost their jobs in the late 1950s and early 1960s under now-defunct regulations. They brought suit in 1974—and last week the U.S. District Court in Atlanta ruled in their favor.

* * *

Playwright Edward Albee, angry at revisions made in the text of his play "Tiny Alice," tried to stop the show at an American



Keystone

DECORATED — Author-director-actor Peter Ustinov has been made a commander of the British Empire by Elizabeth II. Friday he got the medal to prove it from Sir Edward Tomkins, British ambassador to France, at the British Embassy in Paris.

Conservatory Theater opening San Francisco. After watching preview last week, he stormed backstage and demanded that the work be played as he wrote it or not at all. Albee said that he would settle for a public statement before the performance, a statement pointing out that revisions had been made. He was turned down on all scores, and the play went on. Albee said that he planned to take legal action.

* * *

The people from the Newport, Ore., area who followed a mysterious couple to a secret training ground for a UFO flight to eternity (IHT, Oct. 7) are apparently safe. Several relatives have received telephone calls from the "missing." The parents of Robert Rubin, 24, said that he had called them, reporting that all the missing persons were safe and somewhere in the Midwest. In San Francisco, Jim Eason, a radio talk show host, said he had had a collect call from Ukiah, Calif., from a man calling himself Zalar. Zalar said that all the missing had joined him voluntarily and are true believers.

* * *

Linda Susan Black, daughter of Shirley Temple, the U.S. ambassador to Ghana, and her husband Charles Black, was married to Roberto Falaschi, an Italian diplomat, in Woodside, Calif., Wednesday. Falaschi is first secretary of the Italian Embassy in Ghana, where the couple will live.

—SAMUEL JUSTICE.

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AMERICAN, B.A. teaching and secretarial experience, fluent Italian, Spanish, free to travel, seeks position. Write: A. Petillo, Via dell'Universita 11, Roma. Tel.: 490 900.

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS

SITUATIONS WANTED

ENGLISH AU-PAIRS, MUMS' HELPS, NANNIES AVAILABLE NOW, NASH PERSONNEL, 2 GRAND PARADE, BRIGHTON, U.K. TEL.: 64502.

NANNIES, GOVERNESSES, AU-PAIRS and mothers' helps available for posts abroad now. Everest Agency, 4 Market Place, Leicester, UK. Tel.: 536261.

HELP WANTED

YOUNG FAMILY living in Paris, travelling often, needs qualified & experienced man as chauffeur, personal assistant, household management. English and French languages needed. Tel.: 525-70-06 between 9 & ... and 19 & 21 h. for rendezvous.

FRENCH SPEAKING, English family 2 children with nanny looking for couple, butler with driving licence, cook, housekeeper for Paris 16th & Monte-Carlo, accommodations included. Tel. ... ing Paris: 520-65-09; afternoon 720-65-21, (Ms. Lemaire).

LIVE IN U.S.A. AU PAIR: Family near N.Y.C. Fare paid. Phone references. Outman, 190 Highland Park Place, Rye, N.Y.

MUM'S HELP, Dad's help, Nanny too. We help every traveler. Pan Am.

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